TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.— PARIS: ercast and cold. Temp. 0.—2 (32-28). Tomor- v variable. Yesterday's temp. —1.—5 (30-32). NDON: Cloudy, cold and snow showers. Temp. 1 (34-30). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's mp. 1.—1 (34-30). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: udy. Temp. 11.—1 (52-30). NEW YORK: ir. Temp. —5.—9 (23-16). Yesterday's temp. 2 (34-12).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 28,932 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1976 Established 1887

Russia Attacks Ford, Kissinger On Angola War

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In a rare personal attack on Secretary State Henry Kissinger, the Communist party newspaper Pravda used him yesterday of using untenable logic, offering untruths defending fabrications in his recent statements to Congress about iet policy in Angola.

The criticism, coming little more than a week after Mr. Kissinger's stings here with Soviet officials, was unusual because the Soviet s has avoided any derogatory mention of Mr. Kissinger or President Ford. Mr. Ford also was chided yesterday by Tass, the Soviet news agency, which transmitted both on its English and Russian-language wires an assertion that Mr. Ford had painted *a distorted picture of the Angolan* situation and of the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in an attempt to justify continued U.S. aid to two Angolan factions. It was somewhat milder than the attack on Mr. Kissinger.

Meaning Unclear

No certain deduction can be made about the meaning of the attacks.

The Pravda assault was in the newspaper's weekly survey of international developments, written by Tomas Kolesnichenko, one of the paper's leading foreign affairs specialists.

After denouncing what it called "the propaganda campaign in the West against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries," Pravda declared:

"A special zeal has been shown by the administration in Washington since the House of Representatives, following the Senate, *voted against providing aid to the* splitting elements in Angola."

It quoted Mr. Kissinger as having condemned attempts by the Soviet Union and Cuba to gain advantages for themselves in Angola. It noted that he had said that such involvement jeopardized the entire range of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Logic Criticized

"The logic of the secretary of state of the United States is clearly untenable," Pravda said. "The whole world knows that the Soviet Union does not seek in Angola either military or economic or any other advantage. Not a single Soviet citizen is fighting with arms in hand on the Angolan soil."

The article contended that in his testimony before Congress last week Mr. Kissinger had simply "defended concoctions" when he argued that Moscow was trying to gain advantage.

"Accusing our country of 'expansionism,'" Pravda continued, "Henry Kissinger declares that it allegedly takes place where the U.S.S.R. and Cuba have 'no historical interests.' The part about expansionism is untrue. And if one speaks of historical interests, they must be regarded in a different aspect from what the secretary of state of the U.S.A. has in mind.

"It is the full and consistent support by the Soviet Union of people's struggle for freedom and independence."

Diplomats Skeptical

Some Western diplomats in Moscow have been skeptical about the significance of the Soviet Union's assertion that it would support, in Pravda's words, "the consolidation in Angola of all patriotic forces favoring the true independence and free development of their country."

Moscow has stopped short of enumerating steps to achieve a political solution. The Russians have not defined "patriotic forces," although in private conversations *some Soviet officials have said* they thought the warring factions would have to change leaders or undergo some reorganization before any coalition government could be realized.

Brezhnev Gets A New Watch

NEW YORK, Feb 2 (UPI). Soviet Communist party ader Leonid Brezhnev made with the wristwatch of a S. diplomat during Secretary State Henry Kissinger's ent visit to Moscow, Time agazine said yesterday. "During the most recent Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Moscow," the magazine id, "Brezhnev took a fancy the expensive gold Omega istwatch worn by State Department counselor Helmut nnenfeldt. Brezhnev asked r it, offering in exchange a eap Russian pocket watch." Mr. Brezhnev took the watch spite Mr. Sonnenfeldt's pro- t that it was a present from s mother-in-law. Mr. Brezhv offered to return it to n "when there is a final -SALT agreement," Time said.

abin Rivalry ith Peres Reignited

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, Feb. 2 (NYT). chance remark allegedly e last week in Washington Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has provoked a furor here reignited the rivalry be- n the two most powerful men he government: Mr. Rabin Defense Minister Shimon s.

e incident reveals the degree hich the private strains be- n the two men have become ic. It is also a barometer he current Israeli sensitivity it the country's image abroad.

far, at least, the public cism has been focused on Rabin for allegedly speaking of turn. Mr. Peres has maind a discreet silence, although aides report that he will and a full explanation from Rabin when the latter re- s to Israel this week.

e controversy stems from a ing Mr. Rabin held for i correspondents in Washn on Thursday in which he dly criticized the military ping lists recently submitted he United States by Israeli ase officials as poorly drawn nd padded with "gadgets" not inely required for national rity.

e reports of the briefing ally quoted "a senior source Rabin's party." But subent articles revealed that the or source" was Mr. Rabin. his guise as a senior source, Rabin was quoted as saying the arms requests "did not to Israel's honor," had ed relations with U.S. deofficials and subsequently to be scaled down to avoid nflict. The reference apntly was to the $1.5-billion st for the 1976-77 fiscal not the *current* $1.8-billion

Rabin's comments were here as an attack on Isdefense officials generally Mr. Peres personally. This the unanimous conclusion g Israeli officials, politicians editorial writers, despite the that all requests for military ment are reviewed and apd by Mr. Rabin's office bethey are submitted to Washn.

e remarks provoked scathing ials in the Hebrew press to- Even Davar, the organ of abin's own Labor party, exd its "great astonishment" e timing and place of his ents and complained that added to "the image of the l leadership speaking in al voices."

aretz, the leading independaper, noted that "there is g new for Israelis in seeing rime Minister singing the se minister, but never before e directed such destructive sm in public—and while d."



United Press International.

AFTER THE INFERNO—Charred remains of shanties and shops in the Aldrich Bay area of Hong Kong after a fire swept through the squatters' area on Sunday. No one died in the fire but 12 persons were injured and more than 3,000 were left homeless and placed in emergency shelters. Cause of the blaze is not yet known.

Soviet Rumor Mills Focus on Brezhnev Post As Communist Party's Congress Approaches

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—As the 25th Communist party congress approaches, circus shows and sporting events, factory output and sometimes even students' grades are being "dedicated" to its success.

Banners pledging to "carry out the resolutions" of the congress are undoubtedly being prepared, even before the congress rubberstamps the policy decisions that are recommended by the Central Committee and Politburo.

Along with such standard preparation, the rumor mill is running overtime about possible leadership changes during or following the 10-day meeting of 5,000 delegates starting Feb. 24 in the Kremlin.

These sessions will be scrutinized by Westerners and Russians alike for any hint that party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, 69 years old and periodically ailing, intends to step aside in the near future and that one or another younger member of the hierarchy, by shifting jobs or delivering an important speech, will emerge as his most likely successor in the longer term.

'Full-Term' Successor

If Mr. Brezhnev were to depart tomorrow, the consensus is that his friend and unofficial deputy, Andrei Kirilenko, also 69, would take over, but as an "interim" leader because of his age. No one among the men in their 50s —those from whom the first post-Revolution generation of leaders should come—is yet identifiable as Mr. Brezhnev's choice of "full-term" successor.

Party congresses are the biggest scheduled political events in the country. The first one took place in 1897, before there was a Communist party by that name. In the early years the congresses met irregularly but in recent times they have gathered every five years, soon after the unveiling of a five-year economic plan, which they dutifully endorse.

Initially the congresses were relatively democratic. The now-deified Lenin was publicly criticized at two congresses in the early 1920s for example, and policy was hotly debated. But after Stalin took over, open challenges to leaders and policies were barred.

'Peace Program'

Still, unusual things can happen. At the 1956 congress, the late Nikita Khrushchev delivered a bombshell speech which denounced Stalin and catalogued his crimes.

And new policy directions can emerge more clearly, as in 1971 when the 24th congress approved the "peace program" which supported Mr. Brezhnev's desire to pursue détente.

The theme of the 25th congress, by all signs, will be stability and continuity. Détente is sure to be endorsed and agriculture will get more money, fertilizers and tractors (rather than the radical overhaul that outsiders believe it needs).

As for the leaders, "the top five in the Politburo will stay through the congress," say Soviet and East European contacts with *party-line unanimity*. "But afterward, within a year or less," they add, "there may be many changes."

Thus fed, Communist and Western rumor factories here have been churning out dozens of possible shifts involving the five men whose average age at the time of the congress will be 71.

Besides Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kirilenko, whose formal job is chief of party organizational affairs, the five men are Premier Alexei Kosygin, 72 on Feb. 20, President Nikolai Podgorny, 73, and chief ideologist Mikhail Suslov, also 73.

Attention on Brezhnev

Mr. Brezhnev, on whom most attention inevitably is focused, is rumored to be preparing sometime later this year to take a new post of president or chairman of the party. There he would retain broad power, like president Tito and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, while turning over much of his daily work to a new party secretary, probably Mr. Kirilenko.

A Soviet contact volunteered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

White House Rejects Assistance

Hanoi Claims Nixon Memo Promised Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—North Vietnamese leaders recently told several visiting members of Congress that former President Richard Nixon sent them a memorandum early in January, 1973, that they said promised $3.25 billion in U.S. aid *after the signing* of the Paris agreement to end the war in Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese did not show the visiting congressmen the document, the sources said, but gave quotations.

According to the sources, the North Vietnamese still expect the purported promise of aid to be fulfilled and are linking its *fulfillment to their providing* more information about U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action.

Kissinger Statement

The congressmen have been seeking a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to discuss the reported memorandum in the light of a statement by Mr. Kissinger on Jan. 24, 1973, *before the signing* of the Paris agreement Jan. 27, 1973.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States had made no secret understandings to obtain the agreement and that no specific sums in postwar reconstruction aid had been promised to North Vietnam.

[Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters today that there will be no U.S. aid for Vietnam, UPI reported. Mr. Nessen said the mood of Congress and Hanoi's violations of the 1973 accords on Vietnam doomed any action on U.S. pledges in the agreement to send aid to Vietnam. "Therefore, the whole question became moot," Mr. Nessen said. Asked whether Mr. Nixon had sent a message to *Hanoi promising aid, he said it* is not diplomatic practice to make public messages between governments.]

Rep. Paul McCloskey jr., R-Calif., one of those who saw the North Vietnamese leaders, confirmed the account of the meeting and said that its substance was conveyed to President Ford last week.

The congressional sources said that after the congressmen visited Hanoi in late December they decided not to make these matters public. They agreed that their first step should be to consult administration leaders on how to respond to Hanoi's position. Rep. McCloskey and the original sources say that they made a request to see Mr. Kissinger several weeks ago.

Rep. McCloskey and other members of the House met Mr. Ford after their return from Hanoi and urged him to make new gestures, including certain kinds of private aid to North Vietnam, in order to get more responses from Hanoi about Americans reported missing in action. The congressional sources said that Mr. Ford was reviewing several proposals by the State Department.

Rep. McCloskey said that North Vietnamese leaders had not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bonn, Hague Push Athens EEC Role

BONN, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Dutch counterpart, Max van der Stoel, today advocated Greek membership in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Genscher told newsmen after a two-hour conference with his Dutch visitor that talks between the Common Market and *Athens should start soon.*

Mr. Genscher said he and Mr. van der Stoel were opposed to any "preliminary phase" preceding concrete talks on Greek Common Market membership.

Moynihan Quits UN to Resume Post at Harvard

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (WP).—Daniel Moynihan, the outspoken and controversial U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has resigned, the White House announced tonight.

In accepting the resignation, President Ford wrote that he did so "with the deepest regret and reluctance," declaring that the ambassador had "asserted our position forcefully, cogently and honestly" at the United Nations.

Mr. Moynihan, 48, repeatedly embroiled in controversy since moving to the United Nations eight months ago, dated his letter of resignation last Saturday and said it was the last day of his leave from teaching duties at Harvard University.

"It is time to return to teaching," he wrote, "and such are the conditions of my tenure that I return now or not at all."

However, Mr. Moynihan will be under increasing pressure to run in the Democratic primary for the nomination to oppose Sen. James Buckley, Cons-R-N.Y. State Democratic sources said he had the blessing of Gov. Hugh Carey and state party chairman Patrick Cunningham, if he wants to seek the nomination.

Mr. Cunningham is known to believe that only a candidate with a "moderate" image, like Mr. Moynihan, could defeat Sen. Buckley. Other candidates interested in running in the primary include Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Gov. Carey tonight refused to confirm reports that he plans to back Mr. Moynihan publicly for the Senate contest.

On Nov. 26, Mr. Moynihan denied any political ambitions, saying that it would be "dishonorable to leave my post to run for any office."

White House Support

Reports late in November that he planned to quit the UN post intensified when the flamboyant ambassador scheduled, then abruptly canceled, a news conference, telling reporters, "I am not leaving right away."

He was then called to the White House for a meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after which the President issued a declaration supporting the ambassador.

There were new reports last week that Mr. Moynihan planned to quit following disclosure that he *had sent* a cablegram to Mr. Kissinger and all U.S. Embassies complaining about a lack of support among certain State Department officials for his campaign to break up a Third World anti-U.S. voting bloc in the General Assembly.

Sources close to the ambassador said that the cablegram, which was leaked to reporters in Washington, reflected Mr. Moynihan's feelings that the Ford administration was not speaking out publicly in support of his UN position.



Daniel Moynihan

Mr. Kissinger said then that, while there has been criticism within the State Department of Mr. Moynihan's outspoken approach to U.S. diplomacy, the secretary had personally dismissed it as insignificant. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said at the time, "Pat is supported by the President, the secretary of state and the top officials of the State Department."

Letter to President

Mr. Moynihan, who served the Ford administration earlier as ambassador to India, wrote the President:

"You have been unfailing in your encouragement and support and I have with the fullest commitment sought to carry out your

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mediation Efforts Pressed

Rival Claims on Desert Clash Made by Morocco, Algeria

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco fought a war of words today as Arab and African leaders struggled to defuse the crisis over ownership of the desolate but phosphate-rich Western Sahara.

Algeria said today its forces killed 400 Moroccan troops in a three-day desert battle last week before being forced to withdraw, outnumbered 10 to 1. It did not *mention Algerian casualties.*

An official source in Morocco described the claim as pure fantasy. The Moroccans say the Algerians lost 200 dead in the fight.

"Considering the Algerians themselves say their forces withdrew under an intense Moroccan bombardment, it is hard to imagine them counting Moroccan casualties before they left," the Moroccan source said.

In Nouakchott, the national council of Mauritania's only political party, the People's party, accused Algeria of arming mercenaries against Mauritania.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal, left Morocco today for Mauritania to see President Moktar Ould Daddah. He said he had given King *Hassan of Morocco a message* from King Khaled of Saudi Arabia concerning the conflict.

As he left, Egyptian Vice-President Husny Mubarak arrived from Algiers for a third meeting with the Moroccan monarch.

Mediation Proposed

The Organization of African Unity, meanwhile, has proposed a joint OAU-Arab League commission to mediate the dispute, according to the Middle East News Agency in Cairo.

Morocco and Mauritania are taking over joint sovereignty of Western Sahara under an agreement with Spain, the departing colonial power. Algeria opposes the accord, insisting that the Saharan people should exercise their right to self-determination.

Officials in Rabat said today that Morocco was willing to take the dispute before the Arab League, the OAU or the United Nations.

They also said that Algerian forces must be withdrawn from the Sahara and north Mauritania.

The officials said a decision by UN Secretary-General Kurt *Waldheim to send a Swedish* envoy to the Sahara to arrange for self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions was "welcome as not a bad idea."

Diplomatic observers in Rabat thought the UN move would bolster Algeria's position of support for self-determination and eventual independence for the disputed territory.

Distrust and Disillusionment Dominating the Mood of U.S. Electorate

By Christopher Lydon

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The people who study the electorate, not the presidential candidates, in order to read the direction of U.S. politics see a fog of futility setting in around this year's election.

In the sense that elections not only pick presidents but set patterns of opinion and power, 1976 looks to many analysts like a year without the shape of any coherent majority.

In ivory towers and the back rooms of numerous campaign headquarters, distrust and disillusionment are found to be the essential attributes of the citizenry *in this Bicentennial year.*

Words like "diffusion" and "disaggregation" are used to describe the trend of the electorate. Some analysts talk of "decomposition" and "decay" of the two-party system. But all of them see the alignment and disalignment of voting groups as a riddle at least as interesting as the question of who will win the November election.

Perhaps the central line on politics, in that context, is a falling curve of participation in voting. If the clear trend of modern elections continues this year, as many as half of the roughly 150 million eligible voters in the country will declare by not voting that they see no choice worth bothering to exercise.

Apathy and Alienation

But apathy and alienation, to which many observers attribute the growth of nonvoting, also seem to be rampant among the active voters who will decide the election. A pollster, sampling opinion within the 36 per cent of the electorate that voted in 1974 congressional races, found that barely a third of that core thought that their votes had "made a difference."

"What you've got," said Patrick Caddell of Cambridge Survey Research, "is about 12 per cent of the voting-age population who say their vote matters and actually went out and voted. Most *voters think of politics as a spectator sport.*"

A rival pollster, Peter Hart, says that "the only majority we find is a cynical majority."

Both major parties would be wise "to move their ideological centers of gravity in a liberal, left-of-center direction," Warren Miller of the University of Michigan Research Group argues in a forthcoming book on 1976 politics. But a particular opportunity is waiting, he believes, for a liberal Democratic candidate not only to consolidate a huge victory this year but also to look vast numbers of "independent" younger voters into a "new liberal" coalition—an even more dominant force, he imagines, than the New Deal majority wrought by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

But Mr. Miller stands for a minority today in the political science fraternity, where the fashionable themes run to more diffusion of politics, more "demobilization" of opinion and further erosion of the old coalitions with no new majority in sight or even in prospect.

Rising Trend Toward Nonvoting Is Seen in Bicentennial Year

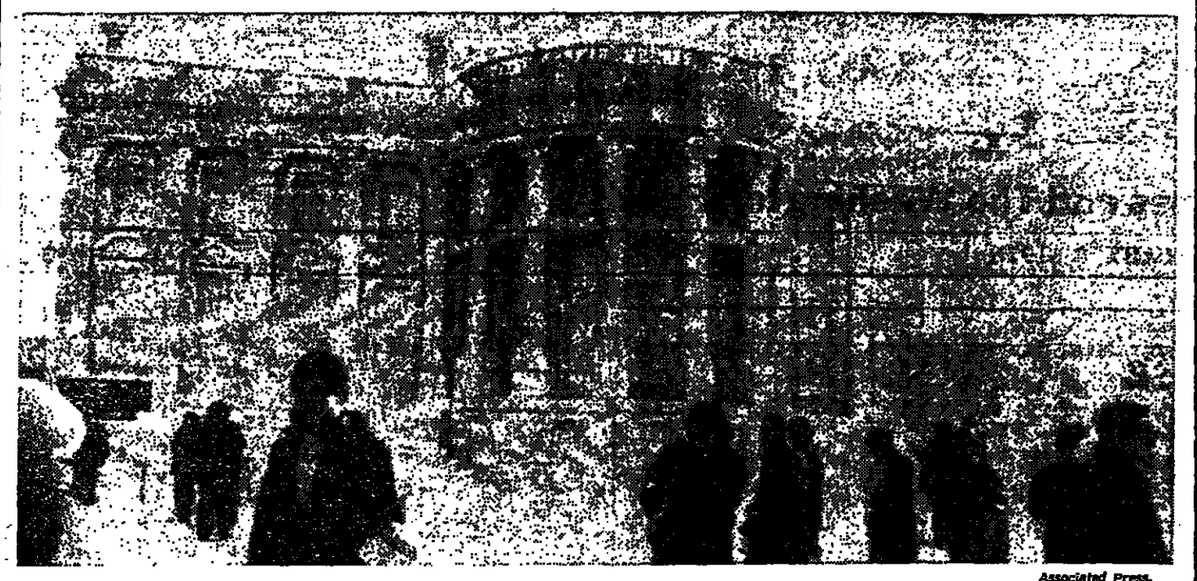
Walter Dean Burnaham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has charted periodic realignments of party power, on intervals of 30 to 40 years, through U.S. history. He suggests a picture of Republican and Democratic coalitions moving like glacial icebergs through time, straining under history's pressure and, roughly once a *generation, cracking* into sharply different balances.

On his schedule, a successor to the New Deal alignment has been overdue since 1964 or 1968. But he now sees the erosion of both parties outrunning the pressure for realignment—as if the icebergs were melting and party voters floating loosely like smaller and smaller islands in a sea of anti-party independents.

Conditions today are unlike the political and economic strains of realignment periods like the 1850s, 1890s and the 1930s, Mr. Burnaham said recently, because the crisis extends far wider than before to the family, the crime rate, the capital market and religious institutions, "to the *falling apart of values that* guided earlier generations of Americans."

In every analysis one vital measure of the electorate is the *falling curve of participation* in recent elections—a line that points toward the prospect that perhaps 75 million voting-age Americans, as much as half of the eligible electorate, will take no part in choosing the next president.

Most if not all students of that trend regard the rise of nonvoting—concentrated among the relatively young, poor and less educated but swelled by millions of voters who have dropped the habit—as an ominous sign of withdrawal and distress.



Associated Press.

WHITE HOUSE IN WHITE STUFF—An ice and snow miniature White House is one of the attractions at the America Plaza at the Sapporo, Japan, snow festival. It's part of a Bicentennial theme grouping, naturally.

Their Role Increased Since 1973 War

Foreign Advisers Aid Syria Military Buildup

By Jim Hoagland

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (WP).—Syria's continuing military buildup has been accompanied by an increase in the number of foreign technicians and advisers in this Arab nation, according to informed sources.

New contingents of North Vietnamese advisers and larger numbers of North Korean and Cuban technicians have arrived during the last 12 months to join the estimated 3,000 Russian advisers as large amounts of new Soviet equipment have been received.

Although estimates vary, the combined North Vietnamese, North Korean and Cuban presence is put at 1,000 to 1,500 men, according to Arab sources. The Cubans are working with armored units. The two other groups are concentrating on air defense.

Syria also tightened its military links with Jordan as fears grew here that the recently checked Lebanese civil war could drag Syria and Israel into a new war.

First Joint Exercise

The once antagonistic Arab neighbors staged their first joint exercise early last month. Diplomatic sources report that while Syrian troops carried out field maneuvers in the exercise, the Jordanians restricted their participation to planning and other staff work, without moving units.

Analysts see the exercise as a further indication that Syrian and Jordanian military planners expect Israel to knife across the Jordan Valley and hit the Syrian eastern flank in any new war rather than making frontal assaults on the Golan Heights as it did in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Syria's President Hafez al-Assad and Jordan's King Hussein agreed last year to set up a joint military command. Last month's joint planning exercise was one of the first concrete indications that the two rulers see the command as a military necessity as well as a political asset, diplomatic sources said.

The North Korean and Cuban presence here dates from the 1973 war. New confirmation of the role of foreign advisers in that 19-day conflict underscores their importance here.

Arab military sources who participated in the fighting on the Golan Heights have recently confirmed for the first time that:

• North Korean pilots flew defensive combat missions for the Syrians in the war. They evidently worked with Russian ground controllers since they did not speak Arabic, and suffered casualties. No figures are available.

• Elements of a Cuban brigade were kept in reserve for the possible final defense of Damascus but did not see action as the Israeli drive toward the Syrian capital was halted by the Syrians themselves. Helped by Moroccan, Iraqi, Jordanian and Saudi troops, the Syrians did not want to use non-Arab units in the battle.

Russian advisers directed the firing of many of the surface-to-air anti-aircraft missile units manned by Syrian crews.

• Only two officers of the Iraqi brigade that fought against the Israelis on the Golan survived. The Iraqi commander reportedly brushed off Syrian warnings about the capabilities of the Israelis and enthusiastically rushed his troops into the murderous battle.

Israel has asserted that the role of the foreign advisers was an important one in the fighting but until now confirmation from authoritative Arab sources has been lacking.

Lingering distrust and differences in the training and the equipment of the Syrian ar Jordanian Armies will be lim ing factors in the establishme of a truly integrated milita command, analysts here feel.

Syria relies on Russian equi ment and military doctrine, wh Jordanian units have been equ ped and trained by the Unit States and Britain.



Associated Press.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1965.

Egypt Probing Report Nasser Banked $15 Million Abroad

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Premier Mamdouh Salem has set up a commission to investigate published allegations about illegal financial acquisitions by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967, the Middle East News Agency said last night.

The semiofficial agency said that a three-man commission will probe a report in the weekly Akhbar El Yom "about the transfer abroad of $15 million in May and June of 1967" and will report its findings within three days.

The Akhbar El Yom report gave a summary of a book by journalist Galaleddin el-Hamamsy alleging that Nasser had deposited in private bank accounts in Switzerland and France $15 million that the since deceased King Saud of Saudi Arabia contributed to Egypt as aid.

Saud Was in Exile

In 1967, Saud was living in exile in Cairo after having been replaced by his brother Faisal, who was assassinated last March. Nasser died in 1970.

Mr. Hamamsy's book, "Dialogue Behind Bars," was published last week by the Modern Egyptian Office, a private firm.

Quoting the book, the report said that the money in question consisted of a check for $5 million as an outright gift and another for $10 million as a loan. The $5-million contribution was made May 28, 1967, a week before the six-day Middle East war, and the $10-million check was turned over 10 days later, the book report said.

Mr. Hamamsy is one of several editors of the daily newspaper Al Akhbar and a professor at Cairo University's College of Journalism.

The commission is headed by Ahmed Zendo, governor of the government's central bank, and includes the first under secretaries of the Ministries of Finance and Economy.

Sources at Akhbar El Yom said Prosecutor-General Mustafa Abu-Zeid has summoned Mr. Hamamsy for questioning on Wednesday.

Beirut Speed Its Effort at War Recover

BEIRUT, Feb. 3 (UPI Lebanon quickened the p today of its effort to rec from civil war with some sch reopening and factory and fice employees turning up work for the first time months.

Premier Rashid Karami, spe ing after a Cabinet meeting, the government was "very isfied" with the security si tion since the start of the t Jan. 22 that ended nearly months of conflict between M lem and Christian factions.

Mr. Karami said a progran political reform, essential to sure peace, would be announ after a forthcoming visit Syria by President Suleir Franjieh.

National reconciliation w follow the reforms and present six-man Cabinet w be enlarged, Mr. Karami s He gave no further details.

With the cease-fire holdin all areas, after a rash of vi tions during the weekend, s schools reopened for the time since the summer vaca

Many factory hands and fice workers arrived for work the first time this year—t had not been on the job s October.

The main industrial sector Mukalles, in outer Beirut, rem ed idle as power lines to fact still had to be repaired.

Post office workers started tacking the mountains of del mail. Telegrams dated as e as Dec. 19 were finally deliv

Meanwhile, a Lebanese m zine, Al Diyar, said that United States and France to down Lebanese requests to terfere militarily during recent civil war. A U.S. Emb spokesman said, it was "una of any official request."

Accepting South Korea's Status as Special

Paris Mute on U.S. Curb of A-Deal

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—France has not reacted strongly to U.S. interference with a proposed sale of French nuclear reprocessing technology to South Korea. The deal was called off last week (IHT, Jan. 31) under strong U.S. pressure on Seoul.

While ordinarily such third-country interference in a two-nation arrangement might rouse strong protests, there are indications that Paris is somewhat relieved that the sale to the South Koreans is off.

Paris had come under strong criticism in the United States and elsewhere for wanting to introduce into an area as politically sensitive as the Korean peninsula technology—on the reprocessing of plutonium—that could be used in fabricating nuclear arms.

The French did not try to talk Washington out of interfering with their sale, even though reports of U.S. pressure on Seoul had been reaching here for some time.

$10-Million Plant

The French-Korean agreement, which had been signed, called for construction of a small $10-million pilot reprocessing plant that would have given South Korea technology to treat the plutonium wastes from its existing nuclear power plant, which was built by U.S. interests. The technology also could have been used for reprocessing material from two Canadian reactors, which are about to be built.

Several U.S. senators criticized the Paris-Seoul accord when it was announced. The French answered by saying that a strict tripartite agreement among the two capitals and the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency had been signed and would keep Seoul from using the reprocessed plutonium for nuclear arms.

Washington has been upset that both France and West Germany have signed agreements to sell abroad reprocessing equipment which no U.S. firm has so far been allowed to sell. The West German government has a contract, worth several billion dollars, to sell a complete nuclear cycle plant to Brazil.

It was official U.S. discontent over nuclear proliferation that led, last year to London meetings at which seven nuclear nations began negotiating on rules for such sales. An agreement was reached last month whereby the seven—the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, Britain and Canada—agree to consult and harmonize their views on nuclear sales. The accord does not, however, give a country veto power over another's sales.

A Special Case

With its low-key reaction to Washington's interference in the Seoul deal, France appears to accept the notion that South Korea is a special case because of its situation, as long as nobody else sells plutonium-reprocessing equipment to Seoul.

Competition for sales of nuclear power plants is regarded as a different matter. There, the competition is intense, as was shown in negotiations for the Canadian sale to South Korea.

The official French position is that while they are against proliferation they also are against discrimination by nuclear "haves" against the nuclear "have-nots." Paris currently is pushing hard for nuclear plant sales to such countries as Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil. Some of these deals could involve reprocessing equipment.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues returned from Brazil today after talks on nuclear possibilities. Despite the head start that West Germany has taken in Brazil, Mr. Sauvagnargues indicated that France envisaged deals with Brasilia for both nuclear exploration and enrichment.

Champagne Sales Rise

EPERNAY, France, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A total of 122,173,580 bottles of champagne were sold last year—nearly 16 per cent more than in 1974, according to figures released here.

Baccarat
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.
30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris.
Tel.: 770-64-30
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m., 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Queried on Recruiting in U.K.

Pentagon Chief Fails to Deny Funding Angola Mercenaries

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld yesterday refused to deny British reports that more than $20 million, mainly from the CIA, is to be spent on mercenaries for Angola.

Two British papers said the recruiting of British mercenaries to join factions fighting the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola was being financed with U.S. money.

"There has been what was once a covert activity on the part of the United States involving some funds to provide assistance to an element in the Angola conflict," Mr. Rumsfeld said on a television interview program. But when pressed on whether $20 million was being used to train British mercenaries, Mr. Rumsfeld said he "wouldn't go into details."

The British Sunday Telegraph quoted diplomatic sources in Zaire as saying that $200,000 of U.S. money given to the Western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) has already been sent to London to recruit mercenaries. The paper said at least 300 Britons were joining the FNLA.

It added that the CIA had allocated $49.2 million in arms, other supplies and cash so far to Western-backed forces and that more authorized money was still in the pipeline.

The Ford administration has admitted spending about $33 million so far in Angola. Recently, Congress defeated an attempt to send $28 million more through the defense appropriations bill.

Another British paper, the Observer, quoted a spokesman for an organization called Security Advisory Services as saying the recruiting of British mercenaries was being financed wth U.S. money. The SAS, which is doing the recruiting, received $564,000 in the last three weeks, the spokesman said.

U.S. Embassy Denial

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy here has denied newspaper allegations that it took part in the recruitment of British mercenary soldiers to fight in Angola.

The newspapers said that the operation was being handled by Maj. James Leonard, an assistant Army attaché at the U.S. Embassy.

"Neither Maj. Leonard nor the American Embassy has been involved in any way in the recruitment of mercenaries," an embassy spokesman said.

MPLA Drive Expected

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Anti-Communist forces defending southern Angola are using a lull in the fighting to build up troop strengths against an expected major offensive by the MPLA, a spokesman for pro-Western forces said today.

He said the assault was timed to commemorate the MPLA's first assault on Portuguese colonial forces in Angola Feb. 4, 1961. "We are ready for their new attack," he said. "At the moment the situation is quiet and under control."

Rumors Focus On Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

this rumor as "a possibility not to be dismissed." Another Russian, more knowledgeable but also more cautious, confirmed that such a rumor existed within party circles. "About such things more will be known in a few weeks," he said. The implication was that final Kremlin decisions on personnel changes will be made in the early weeks of this month.

Western diplomats here tend to dismiss the idea of Mr. Brezhnev moving aside, whatever the route, largely because, as one said, "most leaders, here and in the West, prefer to die in harness rather than voluntarily give up power."

Even as a far-out possibility, however, the rumor attracts attention for two reasons:

• Any leadership shift here is traditionally followed by a period of internal jockeying or consolidation of power—a turning inward that can last several years and that could slow down the pace of détente and have other foreign policy effects.

• Secondly, it suggests that the party has been giving thought to the so-called "succession problem." It is now posed by Mr. Brezhnev's situation but has existed ever since the Communist state was formed.

There are no rules of succession, no fixed terms of office for a party leader. (Even the role of a leader conflicts, in theory, with the written party concept of "collective leadership.") Soviet party chiefs have either died in office or been ousted, in which case they became nonpersons. Resignation, while an option, has never been exercised.

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North Korea Charges 184,000 Provocations

HONG KONG, Feb. 2 (UPI).—North Korea today accused the United States and South Korea of committing nearly 184,000 war provocations since the end of the Korean war and said only its "patience" had maintained the armistice for more than 22 years.

The official newspaper Rodong Sinmun charged the United States with stepping up war preparations in South Korea, including the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Mediterranean Nations Meet On Pollution

MADRID, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Fourteen nations bordering the Mediterranean began meeting in Barcelona today to discuss legal commitments to control that sea's pollution.

The conference, convened by the United Nations Environment Program, is expected to end in about two weeks with the approval of a convention and two protocols establishing international cooperation in an area termed "particularly vulnerable to pollution."

The meeting follows two years of discussion in which 16 of the 18 Mediterranean states agreed to work together through a series of pilot projects to study how various types of pollution occur and to monitor their levels. A Barcelona conference was also held last year.

The degree of concern is indicated by the presence, despite political differences, of Israel and such Arab countries as Egypt, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, along with Cyprus, France, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Albania, Algeria, Lebanon and Syria were invited but their delegates did not appear today.

Mostafa Tolba, an Egyptian microbiologist, who is executive director of the Environment Program, said: "The success of last year's Barcelona meeting was to have transcended political differences and to have come to grips with the need for coordinated action to protect the Mediterranean." He predicted success for this year's session, too.

Under a draft treaty, the governments would accept general responsibility for the control of pollution. The treaty would require the signatories "to take all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution," including that caused by dumping from ships and aircraft, discharges from ships and exploitation of the continental shelf, the seabed and its subsoil.

Pollution caused by discharges from coastal establishments or any other land-based source is also covered. It has been discovered that 90 per cent of all the sewage entering the Mediterranean is untreated.

Moro Meets Aides For Final Talks On the Economy

ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Christian Democratic leaders today discussed final details of an emergency anti-recession program that could permit formation of a stopgap minority government.

Seeking to end Italy's 26-day-old political crisis, Premier-designate Aldo Moro met with his Christian Democratic party chiefs to review proposed economic measures to combat a 7-per-cent unemployment rate, a 17-per-cent inflation rate and a sinking national currency.

Mr. Moro will then take the approved program to the Socialist party for its study and evaluation.

The Socialists have said an economic-recovery program to their liking would enable them to back by parliamentary abstention a one-party minority Cabinet of Christian Democrats. The one-party government is Mr. Moro's final option after failing to rebuild the coalition cabinet toppled by the Socialists Jan. 7. It could not survive in Parliament without Socialist support.

Foreign exchange markets remained closed to block further speculation against the lira.

UN Hands Sector Of Sinai to Egypt

TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (AP).—The UN Emergency Force today withdrew from another 50 square miles of the Sinai Desert cease-fire zone and handed it over to the Egyptian Army, the UN command in Jerusalem announced.

The handover of the narrow strip of the UN buffer zone east of the Suez Canal meant a new advance for the Egyptian Army under the September truce accord negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Israel has been gradually withdrawing since November from the western fringes of the Sinai, captured in the 1967 Mideast war, and by Feb. 22 the Israelis will have relinquished 1,900 square miles of territory to the UN force.

Quake Jolts Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A fairly strong earthquake struck western Japan today, halting railroad traffic for nearly three hours, authorities said. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Richardson Becomes Commerce Secretary

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—President Ford welcomed Elliot Richardson as a "great addition" to his Cabinet today and told his new secretary of commerce that the economy is on the "upswing—moving ahead solidly and constructively."

Mr. Richardson, 55, took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger in the East Room of the White House. The Commerce Department appointment is Mr. Richardson's fourth Cabinet post, a record.

Moynihan Out As UN Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

general policies and your specific instructions."

Mr. Ford replied that "you have consistently elevated public discourse by puncturing pretense and by eloquently advocating the cause of reason."

After stating that the ambassador had faithfully put forward the official U.S. position, Mr. Ford wrote, "In doing so you have not only reminded Americans that we take that institution seriously but also that we take ourselves and the principles for which we stand seriously."

For the most part, the controversy surrounding Mr. Moynihan has centered on the style, rather than the substance, of his handling of his post.

He has stormed to the rostrum of the General Assembly to denounce the assembly as a "theater of the absurd" and has walked out of the Security Council and the assembly on several occasions after making a characteristically pugnacious speech.

British Criticism

In a widely publicized outburst last November, Britain's UN Ambassador Ivor Richard, without actually naming Mr. Moynihan, likened the U.S. ambassador to a trigger-happy Wyatt Earp and a demented King Lear "raging amidst the storm on the blasted heath."

Earlier, Mr. Moynihan heatedly denounced proponents of the UN resolution equating Zionism with racism, likening Uganda's President Idi Amin to a "racist murderer" and declaring that it was "no accident" that Gen. Amin was chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Although Mr. Moynihan's position on the Zionism resolution is known to have been in accordance with Ford administration instructions, his outbursts against Gen. Amin led Mr. Kissinger to comment that the secretary would have expressed himself in a "more restrained manner."

The ambassador repeatedly has defended his blunt style, saying once, "It has been, perhaps, an American hope that if we didn't respond to attacks upon us, maybe they wouldn't be made. If we acted like this language wasn't being used, maybe it would stop being used. That's not true... We will, when attacked, defend the good name of this democracy."

For Christians and Moslems

Emigration Looms as Solution for Lebane

By Jonathan C. Randal

JOUNIEH, Lebanon, Feb. 2 (WP).—Until recently nothing outwardly linked the printer from Christian Damour and the Kurdish dock worker from the Moslem Karantina slum, but today they share a common determination to leave Lebanon.

Both men in their own way prospered in the golden era of Beirut, drawn to the Lebanese capital by its aura of prosperity and tolerance.

Now after a nearly 10-month civil war that singled them out for punishment on the basis of the religion listed on their identity cards, they have decided to leave. They were unconvinced by the government's words about the absolute priority of resettling those like themselves who were displaced in the fighting.

Their disbelief was based on doubts that the army would protect them now or in the immediate future. In the case of Damour, the army's presence set off the wholesale flight of Christians and, in Karantina, soldiers allegedly fought alongside the rightist Christian militia in hounding the inhabitants from their homes.

The Moslem dock worker, an unshaven father of five wearing bright yellow socks donated by a Palestinian commando relief organization, was determined to return to his native Turkey: "At least it's better than staying here and waiting to be killed." The Christian printer wanted to go "anywhere, any foreign country as long as it's not in the Arab world."

Prudent Emigrants

The growing number of emigrants and would-be emigrants lined up in front of Western embassies does not include the estimated 200,000 Lebanese who already have found it prudent to go abroad—usually to neighboring Syria or Jordan—to await real signs of a return to normal before coming back home.

For the Christian refugees from Damour, brought here by sea and spread out in the Christian heartland, and for the largely Kurdish population of Karantina, it is extremely doubtful that they have anything to come home to.

Both localities were choking points in the craw of their tormentors. Christian Damour, 11 miles south of Beirut, blocked leftist Lebanese and Palestinian communications between the southern city of Sidon and the capital. Gunfire from Karantina over the months cost nearly 100 lives and at times paralyzed road traffic across two key bridges linking the Beirut Christian fief of Ashrafiyeh with the Christian heartland to the north and east.

With equal vindictiveness, both sides have sought to obliterate their victims' neighborhoods. Much of Karantina looks like a tornado had hit it—but the shacks and small buildings were in fact bulldozed flat.

And long after Damour had fallen to its attackers, buildings were still being dynamited and set on fire. Looters have picked the town so clean that they are now reduced to plundering doors and windows.

Beach-Club Shelters

The Damour refugees—numbering roughly 10,000—are sheltered in schools, convents and monasteries run by the Maronite order of monks that has been accused of militant extremism by its critics. And the poor of Karantina, once dumped unceremoniously by the Phalangists at the dividing line between Christian and Moslem Beirut, are now living in beach chalets of Beirut's once most exclusive bathing clubs.

With fading injunctions to "protect your flowers" painted in French on the steps, the Saint Simon Beach south of Beirut now houses about 2,500 refugees in the chalets, many of which boast refrigerators, gas rings and other amenities.

Garbage is scattered on the once manicured beach but volunteer workers from the Palestine Liberation Organization have organized temporary ration cards so that every family is properly clothed and fed and has enough bedding.

Ahmed Khalil Kurdi, a toothless man who claims to be 100 years old, recounted his house had been destr and the money he had save a cataract operation stolen.

War Victims

In a nearby chalet, Aish held her last born, a little and told how her slaug house worker husband and of her sons had been kille the fighting. Her daughter's band was also killed, leavin with three small daughters.

Aisha's own mother sat o concrete floor bemoaning fate. Would she go back that the Phalange cont Karantina: "No and no and

In Jounieh, a Mar Catholic priest bemoaned "human tide" of refugees wh fled not just from Damour also from Christian neigh hoods in Beirut, the ext north and the isolated munities of the Beqaa Val the east. Speaking in an doned seminary now housin Damour refugees, he estim that 250,000 Christians sought shelter in the Chri heartland.

Hanoi Is Said to Seek U.S. A As Promised in Nixon Me

(Continued from Page 1)

specifically linked the aid and the information on the missing servicemen but he said that "the two should go forward together."

"They told us they would give us more information as they get it and we should make reciprocal gestures," he said.

Two articles of the Paris accords refer to the aid and information issues.

Article 21 pledges the United States to "contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina."

In Article 8 (B), the parties promised to help each other with information about those missing in action and with the return of bodies.

Joint Economic Group

The only document given the visiting congressmen by the North Vietnamese was said to be the final agreement of the Joint Economic Committee, which was established by the accords to implement the terms of the article on postwar reconstruction.

According to the congressional sources, the United States pledged in the document, which has never been published, to give North Vietnam $3.25 billion in aid—the exact figure said to be mentioned in the Nixon memorandum—and broke this amount down into specific items such as tractors and bags of cement. This agreement was reached by the Joint Economic Committe June, 1974.

The U.S.-North Vietn committee had its last me in July, 1974, after the U States charged that North nam was consistently viol the terms of the Paris acco

Compliance With Accor

The State Department po then was that the activiti the Economic Committee dependent on general North namese compliance with the accords. From that time or State Department publicly cated that it would seek no for North Vietnam under ticle 21.

In a news conference Ja 1973, Mr. Kissinger, who was assistant to the president national security, was asked the aid pledge. He said: "W discuss the issue of econom construction of all Indochin cluding North Vietnam, only the signature of the agree and after the implementati well advanced. And the defi of any particular sum will to await the discussions will take place after the a ments are in force."

Rep. McCloskey said tha was not sure exactly what Kissinger meant by this state but that North Vietnamese ers he talked to said that Nixon's memorandum had a firm pledge. The Nixon m randum was addressed to Pr Pham Van Dong, they said.

Barring Bribes, Political Gifts

...ome U.S. Firms Adopt ...verseas Conduct Codes

By Robert M. Smith

...ASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT). ...n apparent response to public ...cern and government lawsuits, ...eral U.S. companies that do ...siness abroad adopted written ...es of conduct for their em...ees last year. The codes ban either all political contributions overseas or illegal and improper contributions.

Several other companies took action last year to reaffirm written codes of ethical conduct that they had adopted earlier.

The companies reported they had taken these steps in answers they provided the United Church of Christ. The Rev. Howard Schomer, the church's executive in charge of social responsibility in investments, sent a letter with questions concerning their policies to 287 major companies with international business. More than half have responded.

The church is itself an investor in the securities of many large companies.

A good deal of attention was focused on foreign payments by U.S. concerns last year by disclosures that companies such as the Exxon Corp., the Gulf Oil Corp., Merck & Co. and the Northrop Corp. had made payments overseas.

SEC Filed Suits

The Securities and Exchange Commission brought suit against a number of companies on the grounds that they had failed to disclose such payments to investors.

In discussing the survey, Dr. Schomer said, "It is our judgment that any transnational corporation—Western European or Japanese as well as American—that makes political contributions to help any party or person obtain or retain power in a host country would be making a neocolonialist use of its financial power to influence the nature of the government under which the foreign nation lives."

He said that the church's primary purpose was "to encourage corporations to establish rigorous policies of their own" to ban contributions.

Dr. Schomer added that bribery of government officials, as opposed to political contributions, is equally offensive "because this is another form of intervention in support of a power group."

Bribability Desired

"These things shade into each other," he said, "because the companies wouldn't want to have another group in power whom they couldn't bribe."

The minister said that the survey had asked about written codes or policy statements because "nothing will aid more in helping understand where the corporation stands than for the top person to establish on paper where it stands."

A code, he said, provides "a clear policy and a known procedure for a compliance—so that employees understand it's not being winked at."

Of the 149 companies that have responded to the letter so far, 43 said that they permitted no corporate assets to be used for political purposes and 34 said that they made no illegal or improper contributions. Eight concerns denied engaging in immoral or unethical practices.

IT&T Adopts By-Law

The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which has admitted offering the CIA $1 million in 1970 to prevent the election of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, said it had adopted as a by-law a policy of "political nonpartisanship."

The United States Steel Corp. said that it did not have "a specific policy" regarding contributions but that it had "a general policy . . . fully understood by [its] employees" that they act "in compliance with applicable law."

Six companies reported that last year they adopted written standards prohibiting either the use of corporate assets for political purposes or illegal and improper contributions. They are the Phillips Petroleum Co., the Cities Service Co., Abbott Laboratories, Ashland Oil, the Container Corp. of America and the Gulf Oil Corp.

...arter Wins ... Caucus in ...laine Vote

By David S. Broder

...ORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 2 ...).—Jimmy Carter staged a ...w of strength in New England ...erday, a symbolic victory at ... start of Maine's Democratic ...trict caucuses.

...e former Georgia governor ...ned 44 of the 96 votes that ...land, the state's largest city, ... send to the state convention ...day 7, where national conven... delegates will be chosen. ...land also elected 32 uncom...ed delegates: 12 for former ... Fred Harris, 3 for Sen. Birch ...h, of Indiana, 2 for Rep. Mor...dall of Arizona, and 1 each ... Sen. Hubert Humphrey of ...nesota and Sargent Shriver, ...er ambassador to France.

...e immediate stakes were ...mal; the Portland delegation ...probably elect only one of the ...'s 20 national convention ...gates. But Mr. Carter came ... personally to claim victory ... an elaborately organized ... His purpose, it was clear, ... to influence voters in neigh...g New Hampshire, where he ...rning in the nation's first ...ary on Feb. 24.

...e Maine precinct caucuses, ...h will continue in other cities ...towns throughout this month, ... the Democrats' third test of ...gth around the country and ...irst in New England, an area ...e Mr. Carter was presumed ...o have any intrinsic strength.

Beaten by Wallace

...t Mr. Carter's strategy re... him to show support in ... "unexpected areas," as he ... when he finished first in the ... precinct caucuses two weeks ... Six days after Iowa, how..., he was badly beaten by ...ge Wallace in their only con... so far in their home region ...e South—when the Alabama ...rnor swept the Mississippi ...uses.

Mr. Carter's strength holds ...ughout Maine, he could win ...t nine of the state's national ...ention votes. But Maine ...ocratic Chairman David ... said he expected the per...age of uncommitted delegates ...e higher outside Portland, ...use the Carter people con...trated their efforts here, ...ing this was the first battle...nd."

... Carter's tactics here were ...al of the careful preparation ...intense efforts he has lavish...n the psychologically impor... early stages of the marathon ... for the nomination. These ...s have given him greater ...ical momentum and media ...age than any of the other ...ocratic candidates.

...r example, through his col..., Maine's former Gov. Ken... Curtis, Mr. Carter secured ...nvitation to give the keynote ...ss at the 1974 Maine Demo... convention. Mr. Curtis, ... left the governorship at the ... of 1974, is Mr. Carter's most ...inent supporter here.

...nsfield Sees ...ouble for New ...ection Statute

...SHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).— ...e Democratic Leader Mike ...field of Montana said today ...ress may have trouble meet...s 30-day deadline to produce ...election finance law that ... both the demands of the ...me Court and the test of ...s.

... Mansfield said he thought ... was a fair chance the ...te could pass legislation to ...stitute the Federal Election ...mission, the casualty of a ...ruling. But he told news... it was doubtful that the ...e, where a key committee ...man is opposed to reviving ...commission, could meet the ...line.

...ate and House advocates of ...measure said they would in...ce legislation to restore com... powers to enforce elec...rules, issue regulations and ...subsidy payments.

... Hugh Scott of Pennsyl... the Republican leader, said ...pected Congress to deal ... with the Supreme Court's ...tions to the FEC, which ... be stripped of its key ...rs at the end of this month ...se four of its six members ...appointed by congressional ...rs. The court said only the ...ident was empowered to ... appointments to agencies ...execute and enforce laws.

...tence for Baby Sale

...IONVILLE, France, Feb. 2 ...—A French woman who ...t a week-old baby for 5,000 ... (about $1,100) and simulat... kidnapping to cover the ...action was sentenced to a ...nded one-month jail term



United Press International.

THE LAUGH'S ON HE—Maybe. At any rate President Ford and entertainer Pearl Bailey shared a laugh at a meeting at the National Press Club in Washington.

Role Vanished With Vietnam War

Study Finds U.S. Marines Lack Mission

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP). —The Marine Corps is having trouble adjusting to the political realities of mid-1970s diplomacy, as well as to the end of the draft, and as a result its once-elite fighting forces are in danger of becoming obsolete, two Brookings Institution researchers have concluded.

In a 93-page study released yesterday, Martin Binkin and Jeffrey Record argue that the country's "most-honored fighting force . . . cannot remain as it is, structured for past rather than likely future international contingencies."

"In an era of shrinking prospects for direct U.S. military intervention abroad," they write, "the need for the corps' principal mission—amphibious warfare—is less apparent than in the past.

"Moreover, Marine divisions lack the firepower and mobility required for war against America's most powerful and likely adversaries."

Although the authors did not mention the civil war in Angola, where the United States is cooperating with South Africa against Russian-supported Cuban troops fighting on behalf of Angolan Marxists, they note:

"The United States Marine Corps . . . is well-suited for amphibious operations in the Third World, where U.S. intervention now seems increasingly unlikely, and less well-suited for combat in the key areas—Europe, Northeast Asia and the Middle East—to whose security U.S. policy now assigns highest priority and against which technologically advanced opponents are likely to be deployed."

Disciplinary Problems

In addition, the authors wrote, the corps is "experiencing an embarrassing growth in disciplinary problems . . ." and an increase in competition for scarce dollars between its sophisticated air wing and its infantry," whose fighting prowess still depends on the physical stamina of the footslogging rifleman."

For fiscal 1975, it said, the corps' desertion rate of 105 per 1,000 was "over 10 times the rate during World War II, three times the maximum in the Korean war, over twice what it was during the height of the Vietnam war and about seven times the rate prevailing in the peacetime years of the early sixties."

The corps' rates of courts-martial, absent-without-leave and desertion incidents "far exceeded the combined rates of the Army, Navy and Air Force."

While the authors compared the rates, they also warned that the data might, in part, reflect the fact that "the Marines run a tighter ship than the other services."

Other Forces' Policy

They noted that the Army, Navy and Air Force sought to attract volunteers by "increasing monetary incentives, providing better living conditions, relaxing grooming and disciplinary standards and by widely advertising that they were in tune with the new youth culture."

The Marines, they said, "chose not to fall into step . . ." and their "theme of 'the Marines are looking for a few good men' reflects the elitist attitude that they have maintained in the all-volunteer environment."

The percentage of black recruits grew from about 13 per cent in 1970 to 19 per cent last year with many rifle companies now 30 to 45-per-cent black, the study said.

It quoted a Marine general as saying this trend presents "an adjustment problem for members of both races, most of whom have never lived in an environment with so many members of another race."

Four Possibilities

The study recommended four alternatives, each of which would reduce the corps' size and, the authors argued, make it easier for them to find volunteers who are willing to submit to Marine discipline.

Their first alternative would simply reduce the Marines to an amphibious assault force of 1 1/3 divisions. The second would transfer to them primary responsibility for sustained inland combat in Asia.

The third alternative would create a Marine airborne division to make the Marines "the sole repository of U.S. quick-reaction capabilities" and the fourth would gear the corps for combat in Central Europe.

Russians Told of 'Super' Wheat After Learning of Bad Harvest

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP).—Soviet citizens, having just been told that the grain harvest last year was the worst in a decade, were informed yesterday that Russian scientists produced a wheat strain 15 years ago that could more than quadruple the crop.

The problem is that this super wheat has yet to be developed or planted on a wide scale, a television news commentator reported.

"This type of winter wheat is truly a masterpiece," Yuri Chernochenko said. He reported that the strain has already shown a yield of 173 bushels an acre. A good yield for Soviet winter wheat today is slightly more than 39 bushels an acre.

Mr. Chernochenko was vague about why Soviet agronomists have not managed to make productive use of the strain known as "Mironovsko-808." He said the seed is "complicated to grow" and researchers have not determined the best climate and soil conditions for it. He urged scientists to press ahead for the answers.

If such a grain seed were planted in the area currently sown to winter wheat, the optimal yield would be more than 200 million tons a year. The entire Soviet grain crop last year, of which winter wheat constituted about one-quarter, was only 140 million tons, according to official statistics released Saturday.

The Central Board of Statistics attributed the low yield last year to "extremely unfavorable" weather conditions. The harvest was 75 million tons below the goal of 215 million tons.

To make up the deficit, the Soviet Union has had to buy huge amounts of grain from the West, including 13.4 million tons from the United States.

House Unit Asks Lie-Detector Ban By U.S. Agencies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—The House Government Operations Committee asked yesterday that all government agencies stop using lie detectors.

The committee was divided on the issue, with 17 of the 42 members objecting to a complete ban on lie detectors, while still urging tight restrictions on their use. The majority recommendation was based on a study by the Government Information and Individual Rights subcommittee.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., said she had written to all agencies which reported using the devices, and asked them to follow the committee recommendation. Otherwise, she said, "It might be necessary to forbid the practice by legislation."

The report said that recent studies and tests led to a conclusion already reached in a 1965 investigation, which found: "There is no 'lie detector,' neither machine nor human. People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood."

Hearst Defense To Summon Her Former Fiancé

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP). —Patricia Hearst's former fiancé, Steven Weed, will be the first witness called by the defense at her bank-robbery trial, her chief attorney, F. Lee Bailey, said today. He also told newsmen that no decision had been made on whether Miss Hearst, 21, will take the stand.

"If the government doesn't call him, I will," Mr. Bailey said outside the closed courtroom where a jury was being picked. "He'll be my No. 1 witness."

Mr. Weed was severely beaten on the night of Feb. 4, 1974, when Miss Hearst was kidnapped, and Mr. Bailey said a detailed account of the abduction will be at the core of defense efforts to show she was coerced into participating in the bank robbery.

The lawyer said that under no circumstances would Mr. Weed talk with Miss Hearst before he testified in open court.

Cairo Asking U.S. For C-130 Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI). —Egypt has asked the United States to sell it a number of C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft, the State Department said today.

A spokesman said that no U.S. decision on "a military supply relationship" with Egypt would be made without "thorough consultation with Congress."

He said there had been discussions on the subject of military supplies to Egypt during President Anwar Sadat's visit to Washington last year and further discussions since then, but so far no agreement has been reached.

Japan to Extend Limit On Seas to 12 Miles

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP).—Japan plans to extend its territorial limits from the present 3 nautical miles to 12 by the end of this year, Premier Takeo Miki said today.

Answering questions in parliament, Mr. Miki said Japan would make a unilateral declaration without being affected by results of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Italians Open Campaign for Sacco, Vanzetti

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—A new campaign was launched yesterday to rehabilitate Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian anarchists executed in Massachusetts in 1927 after a controversial trial.

Italian politicians, led by Socialist party leaders, told a rally at a Rome theater that they have formed a defense committee and appealed to President Ford for a retrial.

200 Stolen Cars Found In Caves Near Rome

ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Police said today that they found more than 200 stolen cars worth $750,000 in the Caffarrella Caves on Rome's southeast fringe.

They said almost all the vehicles were high-powered and many had been used in recent robberies. Most had false license plates or had been repainted. They arrested 52 persons on charges of auto theft or receiving stolen cars and issued arrest warrants for 51 others.

Senate Unit Asks Media-Spy Data

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP). —The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has asked the CIA for the names of U.S. news organizations that provided cover for clandestine agents abroad, according to Senate sources.

The committee staff also has studied examples of past CIA covert operations and has requested the names of U.S. newsmen who worked either full-time or part-time in some of them.

Also under committee study are sources of funds for traveling fellowships for journalists and possible CIA relations with national journalism organizations, or individuals employed by such groups.

Strike at Heathrow

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Pan American World Airways canceled all flights to and from London's Heathrow Airport today because of a 24-hour strike by maintenance men.

Iceland Says Gunboat Cut British Trawl

First Such Incident Since London Talks

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).— An Icelandic patrol boat cut the trawl of a British fishing boat after it refused to cease fishing inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile limit, a spokesman for the Icelandic Embassy said here today.

The trawl-cutting occurred as Britain awaited an answer from Iceland to proposals which it was hoped might lead to a settlement of the dispute over the amount of cod British trawlers can take from Icelandic waters.

The embassy spokesman said the gunboat Tyr cut the lines of the Grimsby trawler Ross Khartoum after warning the British vessel three times in 12 hours to stop fishing.

In an act of defiance the British trawler hoisted a black flag bearing the skull and crossbones, the spokesman said.

In Reykjavik, an Icelandic Coast Guard spokesman said the incident represented no change in Iceland's tactics. "The only difference was that this trawler refused to obey repeated orders and thus challenged the Tyr to take action," he said.

It was the first time since British-Icelandic summit talks here a week ago that an Icelandic patrol boat has severed the trawl wires of a British fishing boat.

Britain agreed to withdraw naval frigates protecting its trawler fleet inside the disputed 200-mile fishing limit to allow the London talks to take place.

Today's incident, 40 miles off Dalatanga, on the southeast coast of Iceland, occurred after Icelandic patrol boats had warned 25 trawlers fishing in the area to haul in their nets.

The British Foreign Office declined any immediate comment.



UPI.

Giuseppe Pelosi

Italy Opens Trial For Teen-Ager in Pasolini Murder

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—Giuseppe Pelosi, 17, accused of murdering film director Pier Paolo Pasolini, went on trial in Juvenile Court today.

Defense lawyer Rocco Mangia asked that the charges be dismissed because of a legal error.

The Juvenile Court, presided over by Alfredo Moro, brother of caretaker Premier Aldo Moro, made no immediate ruling on the defense request. Proceedings were closed to the public.

The body of the 53-year-old Mr. Pasolini, battered and run over by his own car, was found on a dirt road near an Ostia beach three months ago.

Police said young Pelosi told them he struck Mr. Pasolini on the head and body with a piece of wood in the course of a violent argument after he stormed Mr. Pasolini's homosexual advances.

The boy claimed he then jumped into Mr. Pasolini's car and ran over his body accidentally in his haste to flee the scene.

A Nobel Peace Prize Nominee

Priest Keeps Amnesty Vigil In Front of Barcelona Prison

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Feb. 2 (NYT).— A tall, bearded 43-year-old Roman Catholic priest with an admiration for Mohandas Gandhi is immobilizing varying numbers of Barcelona policemen every day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Between those hours, the Rev. Luis Maria Xirinachs conducts a passive-resistance campaign by sitting on a stool or on the sidewalk across the street from the fortress-like Barcelona Prison where about 140 political prisoners are still being held. Like many other Spaniards, Father Xirinachs wants a full amnesty for such prisoners in Spain.

For this and other goals—human rights, reconciliation among Spaniards and regional autonomy for Catalonia—few persons in Spain have fought with as much persistence and disregard of personal safety as Father Xirinachs.

This was illustrated yesterday during a violent clash between demonstrators favoring amnesty and the police, in which Father Xirinachs suffered a head injury. But he later continued his vigil outside the prison.

Hunger Strikes

Father Xirinachs has spent almost two years in prison, carried out seven hunger strikes and was once exiled from Barcelona. Last year, he was nominated by a group of university professors for the Nobel Peace Prize and is believed to have come in a close second to Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident.

The church in Spain has changed from the time it was virtually a part of the political regime and gave it religious sanction. Father Xirinachs is a striking example of the change.

"I believe in the separation of church and state," he said in an interview. "But you cannot separate the church from human problems. Jesus walked in the streets; he was not a man of the temple."

As for Gandhi, Father Xirinachs paid tribute to his methods but said that he was not as pure as the late Indian leader. "I am not against defensive violence, the acts of those who defend themselves against oppression," he said.

Father Xirinachs calls himself "a mosquito behind the ear of an elephant." He began his campaign for amnesty a year ago when the Catholic Holy Year opened. From his cell in Carabanchel Prison, where he was serving a term for "illegal propaganda," he wrote a letter to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Catalan, the language he prefers to use, announcing that he was starting another hunger strike. He was finally released from prison in October when he began to be mentioned as a possible winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

When Gen. Franco died in November, hopes for an amnesty rose. But King Juan Carlos first decreed only a limited pardon and in protest Father Xirinachs began his seventh hunger strike in the Catalan monastery of Montserrat, traditionally a center of church dissidence. The fast was carried out for 23 days, then halted in expectation that the King might grant an amnesty in his message to the country on Christmas Eve.

But there was no amnesty and Father Xirinachs began his present vigil Christmas Day. At first, the police took him away but he would always come back. On New Year's Eve he led a group that circled the prison singing songs and the police did not interfere. On Jan. 7, a police car took him away five times during the day, each time leaving him a little farther from the prison. The last place was a garbage dump outside the city. But still he came back.

Now a police jeep is stationed on the sidewalk a few yards from where he sits and meets a constant stream of people coming to express sympathy or offer help. Occasionally, someone is arrested. He displays no banners and shouts no slogans.

Opponents—extreme rightists who, Father Xirinachs believes, work with the police—also come and threaten him. One is an elderly Jesuit priest who, Father Xirinachs said, carries a pistol.

"What we have now in Spain is a democracy of stars—a few people that the government has stopped attacking like Marcelino Camacho, the labor leader, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist, and me," he said. "There has been a change but at the top level only. At the bottom, there is enormous harshness against those who are not stars.

"They are trying to substitute a dictatorship of the center for the dictatorship of the right," he went on. "The excuse is that the left is Communist. But you cannot exclude 20 per cent of the population."

Father Xirinachs says that he is of no party. He would like to see a federation of autonomous regions in Spain.

Spaniard Sees EEC Entry Bid By Next Year

Minister Cites Plan To Create Democracy

BARCELONA, Feb. 2 (AP).— Commerce Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said today that Spain will no doubt become a democracy in a very short time and that next year Spain will be in a position to seek again membership in the European Economic Community.

Addressing a meeting of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, the minister said Spanish entry into the EEC will be the only way for Spain "to participate in an effective manner in the community's economic policies."

He said the term for Spain to become a democracy is so short "that it is unworthy to negotiate presently with the EEC any further transitory trade terms."

Spain first applied for membership in the EEC in 1962.

Moderate Leaders

Meanwhile, two moderate Spanish opposition leaders said today that the political reforms proposed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro must be put into effect immediately.

The Christian Democratic leader, Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, an education minister under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, told the newspaper Hoja del Lunes that democratization cannot be stopped.

He said, however, that if official channels for political participation are not provided rapidly, "there exists the risk that waters may overflow, which neither the government nor the opposition desires."

Enrique Tierno Galvan, head of the Popular Socialist party, told the newspaper that the program for political liberalization outlined by Mr. Arias last week was "disconcerting. He left no gap open for negotiation" with the opposition.

He said that, if there is to be no negotiation, "we should return to divorce between the government and real Spain."

"Perhaps," he said, "Arias was obsessed with tactically pleasing the 'bunker.' Perhaps he wanted to appease it. But he is facing the risk that, rather than tranquilizing the bunker, he may become its collaborator."

Rightists in Spain are referred to as "the bunker."

Regime Urging Wage Restraint On Australians

CANBERRA, Feb. 2 (Reuters). —Five million Australians were asked today to accept only half of a scheduled national pay increase to beat inflation and get the country back on a sound economic footing.

The call for wage restraint was contained in the first major economic statements of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal-National Country party government elected in December.

"A resurgence of inflation not only threatens economic recovery. It will also delay the implementation of important economic reforms," Philip Lynch, the federal treasurer, said in a statement.

Five million Australians are due to receive a 6.4-per-cent pay increase based on a quarterly cost-of-living index. The raise would mean an increase of $Aus. 10 ($12) a week in average wages.

Manila Says Moslems Kill 25 in Raid on Bus

MANILA, Feb. 2 (AP).— Moslem guerrillas yesterday killed 25 persons and wounded at least 30 others in an ambush of a provincial bus in southwest Mindanao, military authorities said today.

A survivor said about 25 men armed with automatic weapons and speaking Tausog, the language of the predominantly Moslem Sulu Islands to the south, attacked the bus. Moslems claiming they wanted autonomy and a better economic arrangement have been battling the government since October, 1972.

255.5 Million in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet population on Jan. 1 was 255.5 million, an increase of 2.2 million in a year, the Central Statistical Board announced.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, February 3, 1976 *

Self-Righteousness in Moscow

That Pravda should attack Henry Kissinger for his charges against Soviet activities in Angola was to be expected; détente has suffered much from all manner of assaults, but none were more serious than the situation in the "liberated" Portuguese colony. And that Pravda should be self-righteous in its attitude could also be foreseen—the Soviet press is always self-righteous about its country's foreign policies.

Nevertheless, it is a little hard to swallow some of the arguments advanced by Tomas Kelesnichenko in the official journal of the Kremlin. "The whole world," he writes, "knows that the Soviet Union does not seek in Angola either military or economic or any other advantage." It is simply supporting a "struggle for freedom and independence." Well, the world has seen the Soviet Union support freedom and independence in Eastern Europe, and has seen its results, notably in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. True, in those countries Soviet troops did fight, whereas in Angola it is the Cubans who are doing the shooting and the dying. But the relevance of Cuban interests to those of Angola is less perceptible than that of Cuban obligations to Soviet policy.

Moscow has asserted, in not-too-clear fashion, that it is willing to see a "political" solution in Angola. Presumably this means, not a national election there, to allow the people to make their own choice, but some admission of opposition elements into a government established by a victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Whether such a facade could be maintained any longer than the similar one in Laos is doubtful, but Angola is in need of Western help, and the Soviet Union, one might guess, is not anxious to add another costly Cuban satellite to its budget.

Given the facts of the military situation in Angola and the refusal of Congress to sustain U.S. efforts to resist those facts, some kind of arrangement might be worked out whereby an MPLA success in the field might be mitigated in political and economic terms. The United States should, of course, be cautious in its approach: it does not want another Vietnamese tangle.

Hanoi, for example, asserts that it was given promises of large U.S. economic assistance if it signed the Paris accords. This is in dispute; except, however, for the purely domestic issue of whether any fibs were told to the U.S. people about such a promise. The breach by North Vietnam of its own promises and its conquest of South Vietnam make any pledges by U.S. leaders that were conditional upon the accords null and void. Hanoi's blackmail with regard to information about Americans missing in Vietnam may be a consideration in any future aid; so, and more importantly, could be an effort to bring order to that part of the world. But —and the same is broadly true of Angola —future relations with Vietnam must be guided by pragmatic considerations, and not by any assumption that Communist "liberation" is liberation in fact.

SALT Breakthrough...

A break in the deadlock in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2), which now appears possible as a result of the Brezhnev-Kissinger discussions in Moscow, would be good news for world peace. But equally important is the way the deadlock evidently is being broken.

Ingenious new proposals by the two countries would impose small but significant reductions for the first time both on the MIRV multiple warhead missiles and on the other strategic nuclear missiles and bombers the Soviet and U.S. military are permitted to deploy under the high ceilings set by earlier SALT accords.

In return for agreed deployment of the two new weapons in dispute—the Soviet Backfire medium bomber and the projected U.S. long-range Cruise missile—each side in effect has offered to constrain the types and deployments of the new delivery systems and to give up some existing weapons. The net effect should be increased stability of the nuclear balance as well as reduced offensive forces.

The Soviet Union has proposed to reduce by several hundred the overall ceiling of 2,400 strategic missiles and bombers agreed for each side at Vladivostok in November, 1974, if the United States withdraws its insistence that the Backfire medium bombers Moscow wants to deploy must be counted under the ceiling. Moscow has also agreed to negotiate constraints on aerial refueling for Backfire and on its base locations to underpin Soviet assurances that the bomber will have no significant strategic capability against targets in the United States.

The 2,400 ceiling on long-range U.S. missiles and bombers would also be reduced by several hundred. It was the Soviet Union—with its traditional reluctance to abandon expensive weapons, even when obsolete—that insisted at Vladivostok on a minimum of 2,400 missiles and bombers; the United States initially proposed a ceiling of 2,000 and has only about 2,150 programmed now.

...Mutual Restraint

The United States, in turn, has offered to accept a major constraint on deployment of air-launched Cruise missiles in return for Soviet agreement to a range of 1,500 rather than 375 miles. For each bomber equipped with strategic Cruise missiles, each side would have to give up one of the 1,320 MIRV multiple warhead ballistic missiles, such as Minuteman-3 and Poseidon, to which it is entitled under the Vladivostok agreement—a heavy price. As a result, as few as 100 B-52s may be so equipped—a total of 1,200 to 2,000 Cruise missiles, instead of the 11,000 the U.S. Air Force has indicated it might deploy if unlimited. And the substitution of subsonic, second-strike Cruise missiles for first-strike ballistic missiles would add stability to the strategic balance.

Many problems remain to be resolved, including the recalcitrant issues of sea-launched Cruise missiles and a numerical limit on Backfire deployment. Verification of a Cruise missile agreement will be difficult and subject to charges of violations that could overshadow recent controversies over alleged Soviet violations of the SALT-1 accords. Ronald Reagan has yet to be heard from and it has to be seen whether President Ford will be willing to take the political risks of completing a new SALT treaty by March or April if, as Secretary Kissinger evidently has reported, this should prove possible. Uncertainties about Brezhnev's health and his possible departure from office could endanger agreement, if it is delayed too long.

But for the first time in many months, there now appear to be improved prospects of completing a SALT-2 treaty in good time, a treaty significantly better from the arms control viewpoint than that projected at Vladivostok.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Canada's Man in Havana

In a brief visit to Cuba, Pierre Elliott Trudeau discovered that Fidel Castro is "a man of world stature," one "very well informed about Africa," who sent 10,000 Cuban soldiers to fight in Angola's civil war only after "a great deal of thought and feeling for the situation."

What Canadians think of these assessments by their Prime Minister is their own affair, but some of the countries that border on Angola take a rather different view of Castro's "feeling for the situation" and of the extensive Cuban intervention on that continent in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Trudeau might be interested, for example, in comments of Zambia's government newspaper during the recent summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity on the Angolan tragedy. The Daily Mail of Lusaka was aroused by an assertion of Cuba's deputy prime minister, which it took to mean that Cuba "would continue to send troops to Angola to kill Africans whether the OAU liked it or not." It regretted that some Africans were speaking the same political language and could "even support this man in his mad campaign—that more black Angolans should be killed without any compunction by Cubans using Russian arms."

It seems a pity that Prime Minister Trudeau will be unable to extend his goodwill trip to Angola or, perhaps, to Zambia to see whether he might be able to detect comparable expertise and at least as impressive a "feeling for the situation" by his friend and Commonwealth colleague, President Kenneth Kaunda.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1901

LONDON—All is over. The last sad duties to their late beloved Queen have been performed by the subjects of Great Britain. Witnessed by millions, including kings, princes and common people, the body of Queen Victoria was brought to London yesterday; thence to Windsor, whence on Monday the remains will be taken to Frogmore and laid reverently in the mausoleum beside the body of Albert, the forty-years-dead Prince Consort.

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1926

PARIS—At the Opéra-Comique last night, the first presentation of L'Enfant et les Sortilèges was given before a very enthusiastic audience. It is a fairy lyrical story written by Mme. Colette, with music by Maurice Ravel. It is a story about a lazy and wicked child who is very mean to his toy animals. They come to life suddenly and demand their revenge. Frightened, the child quickly repents.



The News Business: Covering the Beirut War

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT—"You're back again, eh?" the immigration official at Beirut's nearly deserted airport said to a foreign correspondent earlier this month without even a hint of warmth. "Must mean more fighting."

He turned out to be right, and so mindless has become the violence that doubtless he is convinced the press somehow keeps the civil war alive for its own sensational purposes.

Such misunderstanding illustrates why Lebanon's civil war is judged by the relative handful of men and women reporters who lasted most of the nine-month course as one of the most dangerous, least rewarding and brutish of assignments in this century's growing list of mini-conflicts.

Simply put, the press is hated and suspected by Christians and Moslems, Palestinians and Lebanese, left and right. Cross from a Christian neighborhood into a Moslem one or vice versa—as often is the case in any given working day—and public and private abuse and charges that the press is working for the "enemy" seemingly provide the only subject on which the combatants agree.

Five Killed

At least five journalists have been killed and nearly two dozen wounded—and veterans of Vietnam, Algeria, Ulster, the Congo, Cyprus and other conflicts are frankly surprised the toll is not much higher. Symptomatic was the fate of the Chicago Tribune's resident correspondent Phil Caputo, whose heel was partially shot away by a left-wing gunman who knowingly shot him because of his U.S. nationality.

Most of the victims, however, have been Lebanese, especially photographers and television camera crews. Even staying in an office proved dangerous as Michel Aboujaoude, editor of the much respected An Nahar, learned. An explosion shook the newspaper's office building despite—some claim because of—a squad of gendarmes protecting the area. He stopped writing editorials critical of Christian President Suleiman Franjieh after that.

Intimidating and murdering Lebanese journalists is a time-honored practice which, along with wholesale fighting in Beirut's main printing district, explains the demise of more than half the country's more than 20 dailies. One of the most powerful warlords, for example, is widely believed to have killed a leading publisher in the early 1960s.

The foreign press was better equipped to cover the fighting and 28 successive cease-fires if only because it could move from one side to the other. Lebanese reporters were constrained by the religion entry on their identity cards, which served as the basis for many kidnappings and summary executions. Gunmen did not tend to make distinctions between Lebanese journalists and ordinary citizens.

Alphabet Soup

All journalists fitted themselves out with various passes from the alphabet soup organizations controlling turf and gunmen. Most foreign correspondents did not read Arabic and their constant fear was mistakenly showing the wrong pass at a roadblock. Inevitably, over the months and given the proliferation of roadblocks and the fraying of newsmen's nerves, that came to pass.

More than one journalist spent a nasty quarter hour with a revolver or submachine gun pointed at his head while the mess got sorted out. Sometimes, a reporter's nationality—especially if American—provoked unpleasant charges of spying, even if the papers were in order.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry was so upset by the climate of violence that it took the unusual step earlier this month of ordering all Japanese newsmen out of Lebanon.

Various resident correspondents found ways of either transferring their home base or going on long trips.

In no particular order, The Washington Post, the Associated Press and Time magazine had their offices burned out in the fighting, Reuters and Agence France-Presse ran a split operation—working out of their normal premises near the fighting during the day and "safe," Palestinian-protected hotels at night. Many correspondents who worked out of their homes normally were engulfed in the spreading fighting and moved into "safe" hotels or the homes of friends who had abandoned Beirut when the going was good months earlier.

Closing Down

All three U.S. television networks changed correspondents during the war. ABC toyed briefly with closing down its Beirut operation entirely—until the government warned that once closed it would be difficult to reopen it again.

Rotating television teams in and out—treating journalists to rest and recreation trips abroad —only partially make up for the rigors of working here.

CBS resident cameraman Norman Lloyd, comparing Vietnam with Lebanon, said, "There it was mostly ambush stuff and you let 30 guys get out in front and were in a relatively safe position to film. But here you have to be with the gunman in the streets and it's combat at very close quarters plus being exposed to and from the front."

Even the print reporters have had to go see for themselves because the various warlords, ministers, politicians and other normally authoritative sources of news have all become such transparent liars that they tend to contradict themselves in the same phrase.

Some reporters dutifully go and see for themselves, braving the goons and sadists such as the arrogant teen-agers who delight in holding up journalists at a particularly nasty crossing point between Moslem and Christian Beirut known as Barbir Hospital.

Collectively nicknamed "abu baksheeh"—or "father bribe"—these lads wave their submachine guns in journalists' faces until a few dollars' worth of currency is produced to buy their left-wing Arabic-language propaganda.

At one point, the correspondent of a major American newspaper went around with a backup car of gunmen of his own until it was explained that such tactics would serve him ill with the other side. Suffice it to say that on one of the rare times he ventured forth from what passes for the last semi-safe area in west Beirut, the correspondent quite gratuitously had his life threatened at a left-wing roadblock.

Quite apart from the dangers, what the environmentalists call the quality of life in this once sybaritic city plunged months ago. Rare are the correspondents whose families are not in Athens, Rome or back in the United States.

Except for the 1968 Tet offensive, Saigon was rarely touched in the Vietnam war and the terrace of the Hotel Continental—known as the "continental shelf"—provided a variety of pleasures no longer available in this erstwhile capital of fleshly Middle Eastern delights.

Street lights have been out for months in many streets, which are piled high with uncollected garbage and deserted except for gunmen and journalists after dark.

There has been no heating oil for months. The water is out of much of west Beirut, where the press tends to live. Drinking water has to be boiled. The telephone is an "iffy" proposition. The ride to the airport is a daily bout of Russian roulette. Mail service was spotty at best even before the hostilities began. Banks have been closed since Dec. 6, even before the hostilities began, opened for end-of-the-month "pay day truces" designed to pay combatants.

The Return

Now that Pax Syriana has descended upon Lebanon in the form of Damascus-controlled Palestinian Army regulars, the resident press corps has been submerged with television teams, photographers and reporters who had managed to stay away for months. In the best Willy-and-Joe tradition, a grizzled American survivor said: "When I saw all those well dressed television types, I knew the war was over."

Even this correspondent could only laugh when, after a week in which he had been kicked out of his office-apartment by armed men, besieged in a since gutted luxury hotel, received word all his possessions had been looted, he went late at night to another hotel to telephone his Washington office. As he waited for the call in the lobby, a young man came up, lifted an elegant suit coat, extracted a .38 pistol from its holster and, pointing 6 inches from the reporter's feet, started pulling the trigger. When on the sixth try, a bullet smashed into the elegant marble floor, the hotel manager rushed up to the journalist and insisted, "Don't worry, sir, I know his family."

Letters

From a Taxpayer

On Jan. 10-11 you published a classic column by Art Buchwald, satirizing the U.S. income tax forms. A Minnesota farmer, it seems, had actually "broken the code" worked out by cryptographers behind guarded steel doors at the Internal Revenue Service. The commissioner was made to tell his grim-faced aides that he wanted the form revised and further complicated so that not even he could understand it.

An exaggeration? Like, no doubt, many of my fellow Americans living abroad, I have just received the forms for 1975. The instructions for filling them out total 68 closely printed letterhead-sized pages. As an experienced editor, I made a rough calculation and came up with a total word count of *over 100,000*. I haven't dared look at the forms themselves yet, but in a front-page message to taxpayers the Commissioner does have the decency to apologize for their complexity.

I have just emerged from a 22-month tussle with the IRS, triggered by the careless detachment in the IRS from my return of the green form familiar to many readers. May I share the concluding letter with you, leaving out the amounts, for understandable reasons:

"The difference between $— and $— was due to a $— interest payment. The notice dated *** showed that tax of $— which had been incorrectly charged was reduced. Also your credits were reduced by $—. This . . . was . . . for 1974. The tax adjustment of $— was for 1972. If you had paid $— to your account for 1972, this amount would have been refunded. . . . As it was, there was only $— credit available for refund ($— credit minus the actual tax and penalty of $— plus interest of $— due you on your credit). This credit of $— was not refunded on 1972 tax account but transferred to your 1974 account which showed a tax due (incorrectly) of $—. When the tax decrease went through in 1974, the refund went out to you in the amount of $— plus interest of $—, totaling $—. I hope this clarifies matters."

Don't get me wrong, the people at the U.S. Embassy were lovely to me (even though a girl one-third my age kept me standing while she was seated); but with what one reads about how the IRS has been misused in the past, perhaps you will understand that I ask that my name be withheld.

T.P.

London.

After All, Why Not?

There used to be a phenomenon known as "me-too-ism." Now it seems to have switched to "they-too-ism," i.e., "others do it, so it's all right for us to do it." It surfaced among the defenders of Watergate ("Most politicians are crooked") and of bribing foreign officials ("Other countries do it"). The latest examples are Alan Dreezer (Letters, Jan. 19), who says that, because Americans have been polluting their air for so long with big cars, they should let the Concorde pollute it more, and Helena Benitez (Letters, Jan. 26), who contends that, because the Soviet Union has been stirring up trouble in Africa for 15 years, it's OK for us to start. Louis XIV never took a bath (according to Ripley) and Catherine the Great (so as not to be accused of sex discrimination) was a nymphomaniac. Look at the leeway that gives present world leaders under the rule of "they-too-ism."

AL HIX.

London.

Lebanon's Christians

The Christians in Lebanon are being "kalashnikoffed" by the thousands, Christian churches are being burned to the ground, and not a single Christian voice is being raised in protest. Where is the Vatican's spokesman, Mr. Alessandrini of the Osservatore Romano, who is usually so prompt in censuring the Jews when he deems that Christian interests are at stake? Where is the Pope? Where are the heads of the Eastern churches? They all let their Christian brothers die without as much as a "pax vobiscum." Interests of considerably more importance than human lives and human rights are at stake. Thus: "Silentium, please!"

BERTHOLD WYLER.

Geneva.

U.S. Blacks in Angola

With reference to the article by Leon Dash (IHT, Jan. 28) in which is related the efforts of Larry Mitchell to recruit black U.S. volunteers to fight against the MPLA, I wonder (as a black American) where Mr. Mitchell was when the Angolans were fighting for their independence. And wouldn't his efforts be better spent fighting to free South-West Africa or to bring about a majority rule government in South Africa.

After all, some of his brothers that he seems to want to help are already dying for these goals. But on the other hand, maybe the persons or groups that will be supplying Mr. Mitchell with materials to kill soldiers of the MPLA won't do the same to kill white South African soldiers, regardless of their crimes, the same as they wouldn't set up black U.S. puppets to fight the Portuguese when they were still in the region.

TANNIE STOVALL.

Paris.

CIA Probe: A Farce Or Tragedy?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—When the House of Representatives voted the other night to have its committee's report on executive branch intelligence abuses censored by the executive, I was reminded of a mocking English verse about journalists. Suitably adapted, it would go like this:

You cannot ever hope or plan
to bribe a U.S. congressman.
But seeing what the man will do
unbribed, there's no occasion to.

Cynicism is a natural reaction to that vote. After all the executive cover-ups in recent years, after all the invocations of "national security" to conceal crimes and blunders, after all the talk of a bold new Congress, here was the House lying down and rolling over for the executive in the name of security.

Serious Matter

But it is too serious a matter for mockery. The episode suggests that, by waving the flag, the Ford administration may be able to prevent meaningful reform of our intelligence services and the way they are controlled. There must be new doubts, too, about reliance on Congress to guard against abuses. And so it is important to try to understand what happened.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence and its chairman, Otis Pike, bear some of the blame for their own undoing. The committee had to fight the White House to get information, and it deserved credit for its struggle. But it was short on constancy and on the political skill needed to hold public support in the face of presidential opposition. A disastrous week of leaks from its report increased an impression of unreliability.

There was a more basic reason for the House vote, however, than the committee's performance. That was a backlash—a public backlash—against continuing exposure of secret operations. The members were hearing from back home that people were reluctant to hear about any more embarrassments on the U.S. record.

The administration played shrewdly on that patriotic feeling. It dramatized the murder of the CIA station chief in Athens, Richard S. Welch; many of the House debaters mentioned the Welch killing, although the proposed report contained nothing that could have put individuals at risk. President Ford's assistant, Jack Marsh, who lobbied hard against the Pike report, said happily afterward: "Those guys were voting their districts."

For a member to stand up to that kind of emotion requires the courage of conscience, and there are not all that many Edmund Burkes in the House. But it would have been possible to take the public feeling into account without doing so much damage to the role of Congress in our system of balanced governmental powers.

If the concern was about disclosure of particular intelligence sources or methods, for example, the critics of the Pike committee could have framed a resolution directing it to remove any such matters from the report. Or the House could have had a group of its own elders referee the disagreements between the CIA and the committee about what to publish.

Instead, the resolution adopted gave the last word to the executive branch. It said the report should not be released unless the President first certified it "as not containing information which would adversely affect . . . intelligence activities." That is a sweeping grant of the power to censor, not even limited to secret or top-secret matter. A critical comment on CIA mistakes could "adversely affect" it.

Censor the Facts

Under such a deferential rule, a president could censor the fact that $800,000 was paid to a rightist Italian general against CIA advice—as the Pike report is said to disclose. A president could censor the facts about his own or his predecessor's attempts to misuse the CIA for domestic political purposes.

In short, the House resolution sets a precedent for giving the executive branch carte blanche to cover up its own abuses. Has Congress forgotten Watergate so soon? Has it forgotten that exercise of its own power is the constitutional answer to the imperial presidency?

The House really expressed a lack of confidence in itself in that vote. It told us that it was afraid to exercise its function of oversight in this crucial area because it might make a mistake—and be blamed. It told us that it was afraid of responsibility.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de F 300,000 R.C. Paris No 72 B 2112 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36.65 Telex: 280 560 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter H. Thayer
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Commission Paritaire No 34.231

No Longer Considered 'Red Devils'

Greek Communists Revive, Find Acceptance

By Steven V. Roberts

...S, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In ...e old neighborhood at ... of the Acropolis, there ... named Limeri (Hang- ... portraits of Marx, Lenin ...in, a group of earnest ...en sing the songs of the ...ist-led guerrillas who ... the Germans during ...ar II and then fought a ...r against government ...m 1946 to 1949.

During the civil war, the Communist party was banned and, when the guerrillas were defeated, many of their leaders fled to Eastern Europe. After the overthrow of the military dictatorship in July, 1974, the Communist party was legal again. And as the Limeri club demonstrates, they have become a prominent and active part of Greek life.

Greek Communists are not so relatively numerous as the Italian Communists or so well-organized as those in Portugal. Moreover, many Greeks refuse to forget or forgive the suffering and brutalities of the civil war.

But that war ended 27 years ago and, for many Greeks, Communists are no longer "red devils," as a leftist remarked. A United Front party attracted 9.8 per cent of the votes in the last national election and won eight seats in the 300-member parliament. In municipal elections last spring, Communist-backed candidates ran strongly and in student elections this fall Communists won more seats than any other political group.

In November, during a protest march against the U.S. Embassy here, red flags flooded the streets. Currently, Communists are making a major campaign effort in national labor elections. Early results indicate that, while they will not win control of the trade unions, they have certainly gained influence.

The Communists would probably be a more powerful force here if they were not so divided. The dominant faction, known as the Communist party of the Exterior, remains loyal to Moscow. The Communist party of the Interior follows the Italian Communists by stressing the independence of each national party and its loyalty to democracy.

The United Democratic Left, a front party, advocates broad alliances with non-Communists. The Revolutionary Communists admire the Chinese and condemn the other factions as tools of the Soviet Union or of the bourgeoisie.

A key reason for growing acceptability of Communism was the seven years of military dictatorship that ended 18 months ago. Leonidas Kyrkos, a leading member of the Communist party of the Interior, said:

"For many years people feared that the Communists would impose a dictatorship in Greece. Then came the colonels, and it was the big bourgeoisie and the Americans who imposed the dictatorship. That was a very hard blow and caused a crisis in the political ideology of a large part of the population.

"All those who fought against the dictatorship were tortured in the same way. We were in the same prisons with generals, professors and so on. We got to know each other and there was a new community of ideas."

Premier Constantine Caramanlis remains committed to the West and against Communism, but he also acknowledges the attraction of Socialism and every opposition party is claiming to be the true Socialist party of Greece.



United Press International.

WE GO AGAIN—Who's taking whom for a walk, the 5-year-old boy or the ...r-old, 170-pound Irish wolfhound in this Salinas, Calif., street scene?

...an Debates Lifting of Ban ...ales of Weapons Abroad

By Richard Halloran

..., Feb. 2 (NYT).—A ...bate over export of ...military weapons has ...thin the governing es- ...ot here.

...prominent business ...cluding Shigeo Nagano, ... of the Japan Chamber ...rce and Industry, have ...urged that a ban on ...f arms be lifted, or at ...d.

...emier Takeo Miki has ... he would not permit ... export arms so long as ...e head of the govern- ... is said to fear damage ...s international reputa- ...a peaceful nation that ...king sides in disputes. ...owever, has not ended ...oversy. For one thing, ...may not have the polit- ...gth to make his will ...e business community ...ain source of politics! ... Mr. Miki's conservative ...mocratic party.

...ther, deliberations like ...Japan have a way of ...until a compromise and ... is reached. The min- ...nternational trade and ... Toshio Komoto, has ...alled for an easing of ...ction on arms exports, ...he recanted later.

Japanese arms manufacturers, such as Mitsubishi, contend that exports of military equipment could help end the nation's prolonged recession and assert that they need to export to keep plants in operation since Japan's military services have cut their purchases.

The arms markers further contend that they can gain economies of large-scale production if they have an export market, cutting the cost of equipment sold to the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. They also say that technical expertise can be gained through further arms production.

Many have argued that the Middle East is a major arms market in which Japan should compete with the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain for oil dollars. About 80 per cent of the petroleum needed by Japan, the world's second largest oil consumer, comes from the Middle East.

Mr. Miki and his advisers, however, assert that the potential diplomatic damage would far outweigh the economic gain. And the Premier, who has enough troubles within his own party, does not want to expose himself to attack from the leftist opposition over arms exports.

...et Dissident Challenges ...ch Communist Leader

...W, Feb. 2 (Reuters).— ...enjamin Levich, the ...nking Soviet Jewish ...o apply to go to Israel, ...llenged French Commu- ...r Georges Marchais to ...is claim that "socialism ...mous with freedom." ...rchais made the state- ...a French television in- ...st month.

Prof. Levich, 58, gave reporters at his apartment here an open letter asking if Mr. Marchais felt citizens of a socialist state should be able to choose their country of residence.

The letter said it was a particularly topical question because of Soviet refusal to give exit visas to many Jewish intellectuals seeking to emigrate.

Visas Denied

Prof. Levich estimated that more than 3,000 Soviet Jews had been denied visas and said the usual reason was that the applicant had dealt with secret information.

But he said there were no regulations on what constitued secret information or how long access to it should prevent someone from leaving the country.

"So there is wide scope for arbitrariness in the handling of each case," he added.

Prof. Levich said in the letter that he was first refused a visa four years ago, although his last classified work was in 1950.

In the summer of 1974, the authorities said his work had ceased to be classified but last October the original objection to his leaving was inexplicably revived, he said.

Amalrik Writes to Ford

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Historian Andrei Amalrik has written to President Ford saying Soviet authorities were violating agreements made at last summer's Helsinki security conference by refusing to let him and his wife go to the United States, dissident sources said yesterday.

Mr. Amalrik, 37, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" was invited last year to lecture at Harvard and George Washington Universities and at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands.

In his letter to Mr. Ford, he said Soviet authorities denied him travel permission.

The sources said a copy of the letter was being sent to Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl.

...a Charges ...ow Dumps ... in Angola

..., Feb. 2 (AP).—China ...esterday that the Soviet ...s dumped thousands of ...arms into Angola and ...the civil war there with ...of controlling the stra- ...can country.

...kle in the Communist ...er People's Daily, broad- ...e Chinese news agency, ...ow uses weapons deals ...countries under its in- ...

... long been established ...ever wants Soviet muni- ...ld welcome Soviet mili- ...rts and advisers, provide ...ts with military bases ... in disguised forms and ...y are told," the article ... what it said were sta- ... the U.S. Arms Control ...rnament Agency, the ...id that Soviet arms ex- ...1974 totalled 35.5 billion, ...er cent of the world's ... sales.

...d the Soviet Union the ...nitions dealer of the ...t said Moscow sold ob- ...apons under new labels ... prices and demanded ...yment, strategic raw ...or agricultural products.

DEATH NOTICE

...CALLEN-born DUCHAZEAU- ...assed away on January 24. ...neral was held in private. ...y cemetery of St.-Germain- ...ns will serve as notification.

Ousted Aide Fears 1-Party Rule in India

MADRAS, India, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The ousted chief minister of Tamil Nadu State, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, charged today that India was heading for one-party rule. He denied that he had been supporting secession from the Indian federation.

Mr. Karunanidhi, the 52-year-old leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party, told reporters in his first interview since presidential rule was imposed on Tamil Nadu Saturday that he had urged his supporters to remain quiet because he did not want to expose them "to the iron hand of central government."

In New Delhi today, opposition members walked out of both houses of Parliament to protest what they called the unwarranted imposition of direct rule by New Delhi in Tamil Nadu State.

The walkout followed reports of further arrests in the southern state, formerly known as Madras.

DMK Regime Accused

A report prepared by the Tamil Nadu State governor, K.K. Shah, accused the DMK government of misuse of emergency powers and of refusal to cooperate with the central government.

The report, published in New Delhi today, said the DMK had misused relief money, shown favoritism in awarding public contracts and had taken bribes for the admission of students to medical colleges.

Madras, capital of the state of 40 million, remained calm, although police were on the streets and sources said that at least 700 persons had been arrested.

Nine-Year Rule

Mr. Karunanidhi responded to the governor's charges by saying that his ministry was ready to face any commission of inquiry into its nine-year rule.

But he said past practice had been for such a commission to be held before a state government was dismissed.

Tamil Nadu was one of only two of India's 22 states—the other being Gujarat in the west—which opposed the imposition of internal emergency by the Congress party government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in June.

The DMK government was dismissed on the advice of Mr. Shah, a central government appointee, who now administers the state with the help of two special advisers sent to Madras by Mrs. Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi also received a report in New Delhi today on the law-and-order situation in Gujarat, from the state Congress party leader, Jitendra Desai.

This action, along with mounting charges that the five-party Peoples Front government was losing control in Gujarat, added fuel to speculation that the Gujarat administration may also be taken over by New Delhi soon.

Sudan Said to Execute 10 More for Coup Plot

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Sudan today executed 10 Sudanese military men convicted of participation in an abortive coup attempt last September, the Middle East News Agency said.

Quoting the Sudan's Omdurman radio, the agency said that three military men were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. Six other men—four military and two civilians—were executed Jan. 23 for complicity in the plot.

Dr. G.H. Whipple, 97, Dies, Shared Nobel in Medicine

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP).—Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, 97, who shared the 1934 Nobel Prize for Medicine, died here yesterday in Strong Memorial Hospital, part of a medical center he founded.

He received the prize with Dr. George Minot and Dr. William Murphy for work on the nature of anemia and the potency of the liver as a builder of hemoglobin in the blood.

Dr. Whipple was an alumnus of Yale and the Johns Hopkins Medical School. During his career he was an associate professor and resident pathologist at Hopkins.

From 1914 to 1920, he was professor of research medicine and director of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research at the University of California.

In 1921 he became professor of pathology and dean of the University of Rochester's newly founded School of Medicine and Dentistry.

After receiving the Nobel Prize, he also was given the Mickle Fellowship at the University of Toronto and the Kober Foundation Medal of Georgetown University.

Gen. Boyer de La Tour

PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Retired French Army Gen. Pierre Boyer de La Tour, 79, who opposed the decolonization of French North Africa in the mid-1950s, died here during the weekend. As resident-general in Rabat in 1955, he asked for his recall before independence was granted to Morocco the following year.

Countess of Halifax

YORK, England, Feb. 2 (AP).—The dowager Countess of Halifax, 90, widow of Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary before World War II, died at her Yorkshire home today. Her husband also was a viceroy of India and ambassador to the United States. He died in 1959.

Mao Reportedly Spent Hours at Bedside of Chou

PEKING, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Despite his frailty and old age, Mao Tse-tung spent hours at the hospital bedside of the dying Chou En-lai last month, a Western diplomat here has been told.

A Chinese official told the diplomat that Mr. Mao, 82, paid scant regard to his own health to be with Mr. Chou, 78, during the last days of his long battle against cancer.

The official said Mr. Mao was at the bedside until half an hour before Mr. Chou died Jan. 8. Doctors persuaded him to leave when they saw the end was near.

"I shall soon be seeing Karl Marx," Mr. Chou told one of his last visitors, according to the official.

Two Executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Two convicted Marxist terrorists were executed at dawn today an official announcement said. The Shah commuted the death sentences of two other terrorists to life imprisonment and a fifth man received a 10-year jail term.





Brigitte Muus-Sipa Press.

Left, a Saint Laurent couture look; right, Saint Laurent ready-to-wear.

Paris Couture Remains the Arbiter

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—People often ask, "Why couture?"

Why indeed? The days when the French couturiers dictated what was fashionable and what was not are gone. Professional buyers are staying home and the dwindling private clientele can hardly justify the lavish, costly production of a couture collection.

There is no question that the ready-to-wear collections (shown in April and October) are now setting the trends. The couturiers know it. They have tied their wagons safely to their own expanding ready-to-wear collections. Couture (which lags three months behind ready-to-wear showings) has to conform. Visit the couturiers' ready-to-wear boutiques right now and you will find the same spring styles that they unveiled last week in couture—but done in cotton or synthetics instead of silk.

So in custom clothes couturiers are saying the same thing but in a more expensive way. They have, however, learned their lesson. First, they are showing smaller custom collections. Second, they are making fewer and fewer daytime clothes and more and more evening gowns.

Why? Because they understand that even rich women resent spending vast amounts of money on a suit or a dress that they can pick up just as well in ready-to-wear.

"In couture, I only buy that one good piece," said Mrs. William McCormick Blair jr., who flew over from Washington for the collections. Couture also gives her a chance to be different. For instance, she loved the suits at Saint Laurent's.

FASHION

"But I don't like pants," she said. "I wear them all the time, for gardening. And there I wear jeans." So she is ordering a skirt instead and a different blouse "to make it more personal."

But evening clothes? There is no way ready-to-wear can come close to couture with its fabulous fabrics, exquisite workmanship, wonderful embroidery. A dress by Madame Grès, for instance, is so intricate, so dramatic that it looks like a modern sculpture. Nowhere can you duplicate it with fast design on a small budget.

So it can safely be said that couture still has the evening story fairly well cornered.

Aside from evening clothes, couture has retained a unique, lofty, if sometimes dim, voice. But the voice is still worth listening to.

For one thing, couture this time drew a sharp line again between adult and junior fashions. That, by the way, was also true in ready-to-wear where Chloé, for instance, is for women while Cacharel is for girls. But the reason couture was so good this time is that the designers stopped fretting about the younger and kookier generation and went back to doing what they do best.

As in everything, it was a question of timing. The '70s are getting away from swinging folklore and settling for quality, quality and more quality. Women are tired of that I-have-nothing-to-wear business every six months.

Couture also has a sobering value. In that respect, Yves Saint Laurent came out again as the most forceful leader in Paris today. His most spectacular coup was dropping the whole Oriental look which he launched in his ready-to-wear. Having led everybody astray, he went back to pure, classic lines.

Sure, you could call his long, slit silk tunic over pants "Oriental" but they were Oriental only in spirit, almost in the abstract. By comparison, all the bare-bellied, veiled ladies who cropped up in every other collection looked cheap and honky-tonk.

The clever thing is that Saint Laurent did not detract from his own ready-to-wear Moroccan look. He put it back into perspective, as something amusing for summer nights and the beach.

And what about pants? There too, couture helped the silent majority of women who often do not know whether they are coming or going in fashion. The couture pants were narrower than last year but they were nowhere as crazy and avant-garde as the ready-to-wear ones.

In commercial terms, couture is bobbing along today as the flagship of an expanding money-making network of side activities ranging from ready-to-wear to house linens. But couture still has its place in the world of fashion. After a few years of groping in the dark, it has become a wise rudder, a final and still glamorous arbiter.

An Alcoholic's Child: 'You Cannot Take Away the Pain'

By Richard Flaste

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT).—There are an estimated 10 million alcoholics in the United States, and many of them are parents.

It's easy to spot some of their children; the children are abused and their bruises lead to questions, and one question leads to another.

But with other children of alcoholics the bruises are too subtle to be readily visible: the emotional wear and tear of being part of a family at war with itself.

A teacher does have a chance—probably the best chance of anybody—to detect those subtler signs, however. And that point was a major part of a recent two-day workshop here called "Children of Alcoholic Parents: The Teacher's Role."

During the workshop, sponsored by Lesley College, teachers and education majors heard about some of the indications that a child may have one or two alcoholic parents, and what having that "family disease" can do to a youngster.

- The children are often tired, for instance—kept awake by violent arguing.
- They frequently fail to do their homework. Where could they possibly do it?
- They are withdrawn. These children learn quickly to hesitate before they speak. Norma McGann, who directs a Cambridge alcoholism out-patient program, said, "A lot of what the child hears and sees at home can't be talked about."

The children carry those images and the accompanying troubles around inside themselves, as if they were the only ones who suffered this way.

And Mrs. McGann said the children were usually unsure of themselves, too.

"In most families," she said, "the roles are clearly defined—what's expected, what's not—but not in the alcoholic's. The roles are constantly changing, and a child's acceptable behavior today is punished tomorrow."

Dr. Avis Brenner, who organized the workshop, said the child burdened with guilt—frequently children think their behavior precipitates the alcoholism—had to realize it was not up to him to stop the parents from drinking.

A pamphlet called "You and Your Alcoholic Parent" (published by the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y.; 35 cents) was distributed at the workshop. It goes so far as to advise that children not pick up their parents from the floor.

"When your mother passes out, she should be left exactly where she is," the pamphlet says. "When she comes to, her unusual position, not being on the sofa or in bed comfortably covered, might jar her into realizing what she is doing to herself—and to her family."

But whether or not she is jarred into improvement, the main skill is one of self-defense. Nancy Hawley, a social worker, is in favor of the avoidance tactic. She runs a program at the Cambridge-Somerville Mental & Retardation Center that deals with young children, 5 to 12 years old.

And she thinks it's good for children to have their bags packed and ready to go to grandmother's house in time of trouble—with at least one parent's approval, so the departure doesn't provoke violence.

For older children, the problem of making friends and dating can be mitigated somewhat, according to the alcoholism pamphlet, if a child remembers to call home first before bringing a friend into the house.

On the subject of what teachers can do, Dr. Brenner recalled, "When I was a teacher years ago, I'd see a parent come to visit school obviously drunk, and I never thought much of it. We were so naïve. We didn't realize the children needed help."

Developing Rapport

Workshop participants said they felt teachers could develop a rapport with the child of an alcoholic that the teacher would become the much-needed stable and caring adult figure, always accepting the child, but at the same time not condoning the avoidance of schoolwork.

Teachers also can get children headed in the direction of professional help, the kind of help that, at the very least, allows the child to feel less lonely.

(A point made at the workshop was that it was counterproductive for a teacher, or any helping adult, to sound hostile toward the parents. For one thing, the parents may be doing their best; for another, the child is likely to be loyal to them.)

But despite the extensive help available, one caution rose poignantly out of the workshop. Nancy Hawley said that dealing with the children of alcoholics often meant long years of therapy with them, and one had to avoid "the rescue fantasies."

"You can't take away the pain," she said. "You can just help them work with it."

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THEATER

London Takes A New Look at 'Comedians'

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—The Nottingham Playhouse production of Trevor Griffiths's complex and funny "Comedians," one of the few good new plays of last year, has transferred to Wyndham's Theatre.

It is a clever and exhilarating piece of work, one that manages to effortlessly achieve its several ends—it is an analysis of laughter and what separates a good comedian from a bad as well as an engrossing study in human relationships and a fierce indictment of a social system that allows its workers to escape their drudgery only at the cost of their integrity.

The setting is the final evening at a night school for would-be comedians, run by a once-famous performer who has stopped finding the world funny but is anxious to pass on his skills and his belief that comedy is not merely a matter of jokes but of the expression of an individual attitude to life.

His six pupils are facing their big moment—a public performance at a local working men's club watched by a talent scout, an event that forms the play's audacious second act, with the comedians playing directly at the audience.

Pep Talk

But the act is more than a succession of comic turns. For, before they go on, the six have heard a pep talk from the talent scout, another old-time comedian but one who believes in blandness, in pandering to an audience's prejudices. So the comics in desperation attempt to change their acts, betraying their master and each other—one steals another's jokes, others rely on crude, racist jokes to win over their audience.

The one cast change since the play's original production has been to replace Jonathan Pryce by Kenneth Cranham in the key role of the favorite pupil, Gethin Price, whose extraordinary comic act—a violent and anarchic piece of clowning—is the play's central scene. For Price's comedy is based on *hate*. Whereas Jonathan Pryce's performance teetered on the edge of madness, Mr. Cranham is straightforwardly aggressive. In some scenes—notably the exchanges between pupil and master that end the play—this is a gain. But Mr. Cranham never suggests that he possesses any sense of humor at all, he is so passionately, single-mindedly angry. And so the impact of his crucial solo turn is lessened.

With this less overpowering performance as Price, one notices more the excellent level of acting in Richard Eyre's production, especially in the tiny roles—Richard Simpson's surley caretaker, for instance, and John Joyce's lugubrious club secretary, promising his members that as soon as the comedians have finished, they'll be able to play bingo again. Jimmy Jewel is perfect as the old, burned-out comic and there are many other fine performances—from James Warrior as one of nature's timid straight men and Dave Hill as his boisterous decent brother, from Stephen Rea, all brash conceit, Louis Raynes, full of middle-aged desperation, and from Jim Norton, as the one doggedly honest pupil.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct and stage a new production of Wagner's "Das Rheingold" that will have its first performance Feb. 21 at the Frankfurt Opera, part of a complete cycle of the "Ring" tetralogy to be completed next season. The cast will include Eva Marton, Inger Paustian, Anny Schlemm, Dieter Weller and Sven Olof Eliasson. Later performances are scheduled for Feb. 25 and 29.

* * *

A new production of Puccini's "Tosca" will have its first performance Feb. 4 by the English National Opera at the Coliseum in London, conducted by Roderick Brydon, staged by John Blatchley and designed by Margaret Harris, and in a new English translation by Edmund Tracey. Anne Evans sings the title role, Keith Erwen the Cavaradossi and Norman Bailey is Scarpia for the performances of Feb. 4, 7, 13, 18, 21, 25, 27 and March 3. Beginning March 5, these roles will be taken over by Mary Williams, Robert Ferguson and Neil Howlett.

* * *

"American Graphics From the Museum of Modern Art in New York," a survey of the last 50 years in this field, is showing at the Albertina in Vienna until Feb. 29.

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

BOARD OF WORKS, URBANISM and TRANSPORTS

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDER

Tenders will be accepted by the Board of Public Works of Senegal for the preparation and asphalting of the ZIGUINCHOR - OUSSOUYE - CAP-SKIRING road, and the building of constructive works.

The works will be financed by the African Development Bank, with the participation of the Republic of Senegal. Tenders will be accepted from companies of all countries except Rhodesia and South Africa.

The files are available at:

Société Louis BERGER, S.A.R.L.,
71 Rue Fondary,
75015-Paris,

against payment of 100,000 Francs C.F.A.

Tenders will be honored until May 25th, 1976, 10 o'clock, local time, at: Direction des Travaux Publics, B.P. 240, DAKAR (Senegal).

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

—75/76— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
44¼ 32¼	AbbtLab .80	16	180	43	41	42¼— ⅜
47⅜ 33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	168	46½	46	46 — ⅛
10⅜ 7	AcmeCliv .50	7	9	9½	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
4¼ 1¼	AdmDg .04e	9	43	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
11½ 7¼	AdmEx .91e		109	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+ ⅛
6¼ 2⅛	Adms Millis		20	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11¾ 2¼	Adobestog	18	864	11¾	10⅞	11⅝+ 1
10 7	Advimv .24e		51	9	8¾	9 + ⅛
22¾ 17¼	AetnaLF 1.08	13	778	23⅜	23	23¼+ ⅜
8¼ 4⅜	Aguirre Co	55	16	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+ ⅛
12⅜ 6⅞	Ahmans .20	8	346	13	12⅜	13 + ⅛
4⅞ 1⅜	Aileen Inc	16	89	4¾	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
80⅛ 44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	120	78¾	77½	78⅛— ⅜
27⅜ 20⅜	AirbnFrt .60	14	29	16	15⅜	15⅜
23¾ 10½	Aircoinc 1	6	89	21½	20¾	21 — ⅛
3¾ 1	AJ Industrs	6	40	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
22 10½	Akzona 1.20	34	12	21⅜	21½	21½+ ⅛
14⅞ 7⅜	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14¾	14½	14½+ ⅛
98¼ 78	AlaP pf9.44		x140	98	97	97 — 1
98 89½	AlaP pf8.28		x220	91¼	90½	90½+ ½
17¾ 9	Alaska Intrs	9	189	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
19⅜ 12⅞	Albanyin .60	16	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
8¾ 4⅜	AlbertoC .36	23	11	7⅜	7½	7½
24⅜ 12¼	Albertsn .72	10	x29	22¾	22⅜	22¾+ ⅛
18⅜ 18⅜	AlcanAlu .80	36	587	22⅜	23½	23⅜— ⅛
16 7½	AlcoStd .68	6	296	16	15⅜	16 + ⅛
29 15¼	AlcanLb .24	24	26	25¾	25¼	25⅝— ⅛
7⅜ 2½	Alcodrs .36e	7	125	7½	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
11⅜ 6⅝	AlliedCp .95e	24	63	10⅝	10¼	10⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 28⅜	AlldLud 1.80	6	16	30¾	30¼	30¾
39½ 31⅝	AlldLud pf 3		2	39¼	39¼	39¼
20 12⅜	AlldPw 1.60	8	81	19⅜	19¼	19⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ 4¼	AllenGrp .50	12	46	11½	11¼	11⅜— ⅛
42 27	AlldCh 1.80	10	264	41¼	40¾	40⅞— ⅛
15⅜ 8⅜	AlldMat .60	7	45	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅛
15⅜ 9	AlldProd .60	21	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
48½ 15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	74	48¼	47¾	48 + ⅛
4⅜ 2¼	Alld Supmkt		63	3½	3¼	3¼— ⅛
14⅞ 6⅜	AllisChal .40	7	410	15	14⅜	14⅝+ ⅛
8 5⅛	AlliraAut .56	7	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
12½ 5⅜	AlphaP Ind	27	x909	7⅜	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
55⅞ 27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	27	x909	45⅜	45	45⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 25⅜	AmalSug .3a	3	18	35	34½	34½— ⅜
56¼ 28¾	Amax 1.75	11	156	53¼	52½	52⅞— ⅛
16 6	AMBAC .60	7	84	15⅞	15½	15⅝— ⅛
6¼ 3	Amcord .30	7	57	6¼	6⅛	6¼
19⅜ 13¼	Amarce 1.20	6	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜
23⅜ 14⅞	A Hess .20b	5	136	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
57¼ 41½	A Hes pf3.50		26	50½	50	50¼+ ⅛
22 7⅜	AmFrPtl .48	11	924	10¼	9⅝	10¼ — ⅛
10⅛ 5⅜	Am Airlin		924	10¼	9⅝	10¼+ ⅜
14⅝ 3¾	A Baker .80	10	23	14⅛	13¾	13⅞— ⅛
43⅜ 30½	A Brnds 2.80	8	x159	40¾	40	40¾
27¾ 13⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	57	25⅜	24½	25⅜+ 1⅛
12⅜ 5	AmBldM .40	8	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
24½ 22	AmCan 2.20	8	117	33	32⅜	33 + ⅛
23¼ 18¾	A Can pf1.75		3	22⅝	22⅜	22¾
3⅜ 2⅞	AmCan Mtg		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
30⅜ 20¾	A Cyan 1.50	9	584	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝+ ⅛
13 6¼	Am Distill		24	8⅝	8⅜	9 — ⅛
29½ 15¼	ADistTel .56	12	31	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
5⅞ 2¾	AmDualVt		5	5¼	5¼	5¼
13¼ 11	ADut pf.84e		2	13¼	13¼	13¼+ ⅛
22⅜ 14¾	AmElPw 2	9	723	22⅜	22¾	22⅜
12⅜ 3⅜	AFamily .28	8	369	12⅜	12	12¼+ ⅛
6 2	AmFin Sys		27	2½	2½	2½
24¾ 20⅜	AGIBd 1.96e	34	12	24	24	24¼— ⅛
17⅜ 11¾	AGComCtr 1.32	31	27	17¾	17¼	17¼
1⅝ 7⅛	A Gnlms .60	8	70	16⅝	16½	16⅝— ½
18¾ 17⅜	A Gin pf1.80		35	24⅜	23⅝	24¼+ ⅛
17 15	A Gins pf.90		12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
16½ 8⅜	AmHoist .80	5	45	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅛
43¼ 27¾	AmHome 1	23	824	36	35¾	35¾+ ⅛
38½ 25⅞	AmHosp .24	26	267	35½	34⅝	35¼+ ⅛
5 1⅞	Am Invest		13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 3¼	A Medicl .12	8	21	8¼	8¼	8¼+ ⅛
7⅝ 1¾	A Medicorp	6	170	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛
7¼ 3¾	Am Motors		394	6	5¾	5¾—
38¾ 29¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	150	36	35⅛	36 + ⅛
11 3¾	AmSeat .28e	6	x5	10½	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
15⅝ 5¾	A Ship 1.87t	10	36	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+ ⅛
21¼ 8¼	AmStand 1	9	284	21¼	20¾	21 — ⅛
62½ 41⅜	A Std pf4.75		12	61¾	61	61¾— ⅛
9¾ 5	AmSterll .20	11	189	7¼	7¼	7¼
21½ 24⅜	AmStrs 1.48	11	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
85⅜ 44¼	AmT&T 3.48	11	1839	55¼	54¾	54⅞— ⅛
58½ 49	AmT&T pf 4		182	58¼	57⅝	58⅛— ⅛
48¼ 40½	ATT pf83.74		5	48¼	48¼	48¼— ⅛
47½ 39¼	ATT pfA3.64		16	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜+ ⅛
10¼ 8½	AWaWtk .70	5	34	9⅝	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
13⅜ 11	AW prf 1.25		z10	13	13	13
16¼ 14	AW4Ipf 1.43		x50	16⅛	16½	16¼+ ⅛
28⅛ 8½	Ameron 1	5	37	17⅛	16¾	16¾+ ⅛
8 2⅜	AmesD .16e	6	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
22 10⅜	Ametek 1	9	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+ ⅛
22⅞ 9⅜	AMF In 1.24	13	192	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
22 13¾	Amfac Inc 1	5	35	17	16¾	16⅝— ⅛
40⅞ 23⅛	AMP Inc .41	44	429	33	32¾	32⅞+ ⅛
14¼ 6⅛	Ampco .48a	5	21	18⅛	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
7⅜ 2¾	Ampex Corp	19	114	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛— ⅛
4⅜ 1⅜	Amrep Corp		6	2½	2¼	2¼
43 25⅞	Amstar 2.40		51	42	41½	42
8¾ 3¾	Amsted pf.68		4	5	5	5
71⅜ 35¼	Amsted 4	5	68	70	68⅞	69¼— 1⅛
8¼ 4½	Amtel .32		6	6	6⅜	6⅜
22¼ 13½	Anacond .68		633	21	20½	20½— ⅜
28⅜ 14	AnchrH 1.20	18	44	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅛
48⅜ 28⅛	AndCky 1.20	8	25	48⅛	39¾	48⅛+ ⅛
8¼ 4½	Angelica .12	9	158	6⅛	6¼	6¼
13¼ 4¼	Anixter .16	4	25	8¼	8	8
22⅛ 8⅜	AnsulCo .52t	5	42	10¾	10⅝	10¾+ ⅛
15 5½	Apache .80	9	28	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
34⅜ 9⅛	ApcoOil .40		95	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
4½ 11-16	Apeco Corp		45	3	3	3 + ⅛
15¼ 9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	177	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
24 9	APL pfC1.86		36	24¼	24	24
82 72	ApPw pf8.12		x60	83½	83½	83½+ 1⅛
4 1¼	Applfd Mag	15	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
86¾ 38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	49	54	53⅝	53⅝— ⅜
13½ 6⅞	ArcataNA .44	8	x33	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
27⅛ 22	ArchDan .96	13	227	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞— 1⅛
4¼ 1⅜	Archl Emtr	17	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4¼ 1⅜	Arlstar			2¾	2¾	2¾
17½ 11⅜	ArtzPSv 1.36	6	167	16¾	16⅜	16¾+ ⅛
108 103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z170	107½	107¼	107¼— ⅛
8¼ 4¼	ArkBest .35r		6	7¼	7	7⅛

—75/76— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
24¼ 20	ArkLGa 1.78	7	98	24⅜	23¾	24⅜+ ⅜
5 3¼	Armco 1.60	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7 3¼	Armada Cp	12	5	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
24 23	Armco 1.68a	9	x324	23¾	23¾	23¾— ⅛
31½ 23⅜	Arm pf 2.10		53	31¾	28¾	31½— ⅛
28 17¼	ArmstCk .80	20	x188	27⅞	27½	27¾+ ⅛
49½ 42½	ArmC pf2.75		y10	48½	48½	48½
17½ 10½	ArmRa .20a	8	24	16⅝	16½	16½— ⅛
16¼ 10½	AroCorp 1	8	2	15⅛	15⅜	15½+ ⅛
13½ 5⅜	Arvin .12r	28	54	13	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
47¾ 26	ASA Ltd .88		463	32¾	31¼	32¼+ 1⅛
19¾ 12	Asarco .60	19	x216	15½	15¼	15½+ ⅛
25⅛ 16½	AshOil 1.76	6	220	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛
38½ 16⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	14	79	37⅜	37¼	37½— ⅛
26 17¾	AsdSpn 1.48	8	7	26	26	26
11⅜ 5¾	Atlsine .60	4	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+ ⅛
5⅜ 1¼	AtlcoM .15e		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 12⅜	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	35	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
116 75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	x236	89	87¾	88⅛— ⅛
115¾ 129	AtlRich pf 3		x2	148¼	148¼	148¼— 1
73¼ 53	AtlRC pf2.80		x3	59¼	58¾	59½
5⅛ 1⅛	Atlas Corp	59	220	4¼	4	4 — ⅛
9⅛ 3¾	ATO Inc .24	6	123	8½	8¼	8½— ⅛
65 27¼	AutData .48	31	212	65	62¾	65 + 1⅛
6 1¾	Automnd .28	6	38	5¾	5½	5⅝+ ⅛
7⅜ 2⅜	Avco Corp		189	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1½ ⅜	Avco Cp wt		26	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
25½ 9¾	AvcoCp pf		28	23	24¾	24⅝— ⅛
38¾ 19	AveryPd .20	49		25	25	25 + ⅛
9⅝ 5¼	Avis Inc	16	348	18⅛	9¼	10⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 4⅜	AvnetInc .50	7	620	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅛
72 27¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	73½	73½	73½+ ⅛
51¼ 27⅜	AvonPd 1.60	19	556	40⅞	39¾	40¼
32¾ 12½	AztecOG .24	37	48	32⅞	32½	32¾+ ⅛

B

27⅜ 10½	BabckW .80	8	479	25	25	25 + ⅛
8¼ 3	Bache .40e	6	618	8½	8	8¼+ ⅛
11⅜ 4½	Bakerin .36	9	192	10¼	10	10 — ⅛
33⅜ 32	Bakrint .62	9	10	33	33	33
23⅜ 11⅜	BalldDri 2	8	19	23	23	23
22¾ 11⅜	Ball Cp .70	8	19	23	22⅜	22⅝— ⅛
15⅜ 8½	BallyMf .02e	71	62	13¼	13	13 — ⅛
25¼ 15½	BallGE 2.08	9	484	25	24¼	24⅝
18⅞ 11½	BanCal 1.34	16	78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
41¼ 24¼	Bandag Inc	23	33	32¾	31⅞	31⅞—
6¾ 2⅜	Bangr Purf	3	25	6⅛	5⅞	6 + ⅛
77 39	BangP pf 2		6	15	15	15
34 24½	BangPY 2.28	6	48	25½	25¼	25½— ⅛
15¾ 9½	Bk of Va .88	6	48	15½	15⅛	15⅜+ ⅛
42 25⅜	BankTr 3	6	119	34¼	34¼	34¼+ ⅛
27½ 23¾	BnkT pf2.50		43	27½	27½	27½
39⅜ 19¼	BarbOil 1.68	10	29	29⅝	29¼	29⅜+ ⅛
18⅜ 10⅜	BardCR .22	6	138	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+ ⅛
11⅜ 6⅜	Basicinc .68	3	20	9¾	9¼	9¼— ⅛
30¾ 24½	Basic pf2.50		x130	28⅜	28½	28½— ⅛
37⅝ 14½	BatesMf .80	2	30	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+ ⅛
51⅜ 34¼	Batscht .60	20	221	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜+ ⅛
51¾ 39½	BaxtLab .21	7	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜+ ⅛
20¾ 14½	BayStG 1.86	7	6	18½	18½	19½— ⅛
4⅞ 3¼	BaytCig .24	24	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
24⅛ 14¼	Bearing .40	10	28	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+ ⅛
25⅜ 14¼	BeatFds .76	14	690	25	24½	24⅝+ ⅛
49½ 17⅜	Beckmn .56	17	16	49¾	49¼	49¾+ ⅛
28 8⅜	BectDick .56b	20	216	40⅝	40	40⅜+ ⅛
3⅜ 1⅜	Beecha .56b	8	345	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31 15	Beker .28	3	345	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+ ⅛
42 22	BelcoP .68e	10	3	43	16¾	17
17½ 12¾	Belden 1.20	10	6	17	17	17
9½ 5½	BeldHe .30b	13	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
22⅝ 10½	Bell Hwr .64	10	9	20⅜	19¾	19⅝— ⅛
18 12⅛	BemisCo 1b	10	29	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
58 27¾	Bendix 2	9	183	49¾	49¼	49¼— ⅛
14¼ 36	Bendix pf 3		109	24¼	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
21¼ 15¾	BenfCo 1.25	7	232	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+ ⅛
52 37½	Benef pf4.50		240	50	49¾	50
54½ 38	Benef pf4.30		7	54	53½	54 + 1
7⅞ 1¼	BenfStd Mtg		33	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛
3⅞ 1⅜	Benguet B	6	98	1⅞	1¾	1¾
5 2⅛	Berkey Pho		23	2⅝	2½	2½
22⅞ 2⅜	Best Prod		23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
41⅜ 24¾	BethSti 2a		8	33⅜	41⅞	40¾
37¼ 35¾	BigThr .32b	22	9	78	78	78
22⅛ 20¼	BlackDr .40	10	9	22	22	22
39¾ 31⅜	BlairJhn .32	11	37	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝— ⅛
15⅛ 10¼	BlissLau 1b	6	10	14	15	14⅞
19¾ 10¼	BlockHR .80	12	398	19¾	19	19¼+ ⅛
44½ 12½	BloeBell .80	9	139	46¾	43½	43½— ⅛
4 1⅜	Bobbie Brks			3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
31⅜ 19¼	Boeing .80a	8	319	27⅜	27¼	27½— ⅛
19¼ 10¼	BolseCas .65	10	853	28⅜	28	28⅛— ⅛
22 15⅜	BkMont 1.68	6		23⅛	22⅝	22⅝
29¾ 20¼	Borden 1.20	10	x210	28⅜	28¼	28⅜+ ⅛
26⅜ 13¼	BorWar 1.35	14	16	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜— ⅛
3¼ 1¼	Bormans	6	16	2¾	2⅝	2¾+ ⅛
26¾ 15½	BosEd 2.44	10	48	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+ ⅛
91 70	BosE pf8.88		z140	91	90	90¼—
11⅜ 9⅜	BosE pf1.17		74	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10⅞ 5	BranIH .20	11	434	10¼	10⅛	10¼+ ⅛
19½ 13¾	BraunC .98	6	32	16½	16¼	16½— ⅛
50¾ 36½	Briggs$ 1.60	18	33	50¾	49⅝	49⅝— ⅛
70¾ 45⅛	BrlsMy 1.80	18	374	79	77¾	78⅝+ ⅛
47¾ 33	BrlsIM pf3		4	47¼	46¾	46¾— ⅛
12⅞ 4½	BrlPet .28e	18	38	13⅜	12¾	13⅛+ ⅛
33½ 12¼	BrlowGl 1.20	9	28	32¾	31⅞	32⅛— ⅛
16¼ 11⅞	BktyUG 1.72	8	51	17⅜	16¾	17⅛+ ⅛
14⅜ 8¼	Brown Co	12	45	14¼	14	14⅛— ⅛
21⅞ 13⅜	BwnGp 1.20		12	15⅝	21¾	21¾+ ⅛
8⅜ 4⅞	BwnShrp .28	11	7	7	7	7
9½ 5	BrwnFer .20	24	33	7½	7½	7½
9⅜ 5	Brunswk .40	9	14	24⅝	9¾	10¼
15⅝ 9⅛	BrushW .40	9	14	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
7 3⅜	BT Mtg .24e		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
22⅜ 18	BucyEr .56	14	475	22¼	21⅝	22⅛+ ⅛
19½ 7⅜	BuddCo .80	9	29	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
64½ 46	BuddCo pf 5		270	52½	52½	52½
5⅜ 2¾	Budgetfd .24f		4	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 6⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	6	18	23	23	23
9⅜ 4⅞	BulowaW .20		2	7⅜	7¼	7¼
22½ 18½	BumkHil 1.86	7	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+ ⅛
8 3¼	Bunk Ramo		96	5⅜	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
18⅝ 14⅜	Burkr pf1.50		11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+ ⅛
33½ 24⅞	Burlind 1.20	18	249	33¾	33	33¼— ⅛
42⅝ 23⅛	BurlNo .30e	9	176	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+ ⅜
7⅝ 6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		2	7	7	7

—75/76— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
40 11¼	Burndy .88	8	16	37¼	37	37 — ½
310¾ 61¼	Burrghs .68	26	346	105⅞	104	105¼+ ⅜

C

5½ 1½	CabCab For		64	3½	2⅝	3¼+ ⅛
26 16¾	Cabot Cp .92		19	26	25¾	26 + ⅛
3¾ 1½	Cadence Ind	2	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
6¼ 2⅜	Caesars Wrl	5	52	4	4	4 — ⅛
6½ 2¾	Cal Finanl	192	197	6	5¾	5¾— ⅛
17 13⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	6	6	17¼	17¼	17¼+ ⅛
18⅛ 7½	Calhehn .20r	13	21	12½	12¾	12¾— ⅛
3¾ 1	Camrn Brn		33	2	1¾	2 + ⅛
36¼ 17½	CampRL .60	15	19	23½	22½	22½+ 1⅛
26 27⅜	CampSn 1.36	12	39	25¾	24¾	25¼+ ⅛
17¼ 12¾	CanDFrst .36a	7	74	15¼	15¼	15¼
13 7⅜	CanalR 1.30	9	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜— ⅛
51¾ 22	CapCits .30	7	91	51½	50¾	50¾— ⅛
38¾ 19	Capi-Hold .40	13	69	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ⅛
84 28¼	Carbor 1.70	6	29	54	53¾	54 + ⅛
7¾ 4½	CaroFrs .20	5	35	6⅛	6	6
21⅜ 11	CarpPw .60	8	220	21¼	20⅝	21 + ⅛
28¾ 24½	CarP pf2.67		14	26⅜	25½	26¼+ ⅛
27⅛ 15⅜	CarTec 1.68	7	41	27	26⅝	26⅞— ⅛
13½ 6⅜	CarrCo .52	28	182	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 10	CarrGn .70a	9	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
26⅞ 10¾	Carr Hwl .80	13	148	22	22¼	22 + ⅛
45½ 24¼	CarWhw pf 2		5	34	34	34
10½ 6¼	CarWell .40	15	24	7	6¾	6⅞— ⅛
9½ 6¼	CascNGs .92	14	13	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛
17½ 10¼	CastKck .80b	6	139	17	16½	16⅝— ⅛
81 45	CaterpTra 2	13	185	80¾	79¾	80¼+ ⅛
57⅜ 25¾	CBS 1.60	13	185	56⅝	56¼	56¼— ⅛
40 20½	CBS pf 1		2	39	39	39 + ⅛
2⅜ ⅞	CCI Corp		96	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
18¼ 17¼	Cego Cp 1.15	5	11	17½	17¼	17¼— ⅛
55¼ 25⅜	Celanese 2.80	17	250	55½	54⅝	55¼+ ⅛
51¼ 41	Celn pfA4.50		2	51	51	51
11½ 5⅛	Centex .72	32	165	10¾	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 12⅛	CentInd 1.72	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
17¼ 14¼	CenIlHL .60	11	6	16	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
49 42⅞	CnILt pf4.52		x200	58½	58½	58½— ⅛
29½ 25¼	CnILt pf2.87		x250	29½	29	29½+ ⅛
28½ 25	CnILt pf2.62		x200	28½	28½	28½— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅜	CenMPS 1.20	9	106	14⅜	14½	14⅜
22½ 14¾	CenLaNE 1.28	8	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾
15½ 10⅝	CenMPw 1.24	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
18½ 10⅝	CenSoW 1.20	7	51	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
18 10	CenSoya .60	11	30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
22⅜ 16½	CenTel 1.20	10	433	22¼	22¼	22½
29¼ 6½	CenDat .16e	16	350	28½	27½	28⅛+ ⅛
11⅜ 6¼	Cerro 1.20	5	61	9¾	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
19 6¾	Cert-teed .40	22	185	17¼	16¾	17¼+ ⅛
27¾ 11¾	CessnaAir 1	11	43	24	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 10¼	Champlnt 1		314	24	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
24⅜ 12¾	Champin .60	13	3	13¾	13¼	13¼— ⅛
14 9	ChamSe .64		4	12⅜	13¼	13¼
6½ 3¼	CharCo .84a	4	712	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
27¼ 18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	51	24½	24½	24½— ⅛
7⅞ 6¼	ChaseFd .60		55	8	7¾	7¾— ⅛
38¾ 24¾	ChaseM 2.20	5	337	29¼	29	29¼+ ⅛
8⅜ 4¼	ChaseT .83e		19	9⅜

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1976

...PEC States' ...rplus in '76 ...en Rising

Estimates Total Almost $50 Billion

...y Edwin L. Dale Jr.

...SHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT). ..."investable surplus" of the ...orting countries will rise ...y this year after a sharp ...in 1975, according to new ...tes by the Treasury.

...new estimates put the sur... money left for investment ...paying for imports—of the ...rs of the Organization of ...um Exporting Countries at ...illion in 1976.

...surplus hit its peak of ...billion in 1974 after the ...increase in oil prices im... by the cartel and then fell ...7 billion last year, mainly ...e the global recession ...y reduced the oil exports ... OPEC countries.

...over half of the estimat...6 surplus—$24.3 billion—is ...ed to accumulate in one ...y, Saudi Arabia, followed ...wait with $7.2 billion, the ... Arab Emirates with $4.8 ... Algeria and Ecuador are ...ed to have negative figures.

...showed a dramatic change. ...vestable surplus dropped ...10.7 billion in 1974 to $4.5 ...in 1975 and probably $2.7 ... in 1976, with imports ... include military equip... rising from $8 billion to ...imated $17 billion in 1976.

...government take for OPEC ...le was $94.9 billion in 1974 ...se slightly to $93.4 billion ...5 because higher average ... more than offset a fall in ... But imports of these ...les rose steeply to $56.1 ... last year from $36.3 billion ...4, reducing the investable ...s.

... this year the estimated ...ment take from oil exports ...s $111.2 billion, well above ...s export volume grows with ... recovery. Imports will ...again, but not as much as ...year, leaving a slightly ... investable surplus.

...he first three quarters of ...ear, according to a different ...of Treasury figures, the ... States received $4.2 billion ...PEC investments, mostly in ...m and long-term form. In ...on, some part of the $697 ... of U.S. stocks purchased ...counts in Switzerland was ...ly indirectly on behalf of ... countries or their resi...

...Germany Has ...gest Share of ... Debt Abroad

...SHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).— ...Germany holds the largest —about $20 billion—of the ...ublic debt of any foreign ...y.

...public debt now totals ...$590 billion with foreign ...ies and their citizens hold... total of $66 billion. The ...st paid on these bonds and ...ties last year totaled about ...illion. The figures were ...ed to a House Appropria... subcommittee hearing on ...udget for the bureau of ... debt.

...an is second in debt hold... with a total of $8.7 billion, ...rance is third with $6.2 bil... Saudi Arabia is in fourth ... with $4.5 billion.

...descending order, the coun... and their major holdings ... Switzerland, $3.5 billion; ...a, $3.1 billion; the Nether... $2.4 billion; Sweden, $2.1 ...; Iran, $600 million; Libya, ...million, and Iraq and Ku... each, $200 million.

...lls Chief Urges ...nt Air Work ...h U.S. Firms

...JLOUSE, France, Feb. 2 ...ers).—Europe's aircraft in... can no longer afford to ...alone on major new civilian ...r projects, Rolls Royce ...man Sir Kenneth Keith said ...

...size and growth pattern of ...U.S. aviation market would ...ate the requirements of ...new project for the next ...30 years, he told a meet... ...f the Western European ... committee on aerospace ...ons.

... I ask that we in Europe ...ot allow ourselves to be ...l into thinking we can go ...me on major new civil ...ts," Sir Kenneth went on. ... can and will only waste ...sums of money if we at... to do so."

... noted certain European ...ents that coordination in ...on could make Europe a ... market in itself. "Such un...de thinking would prove ...ous in the long-term for ...rcraft and aero-engine in...es of Europe," he said.

... Kenneth said that "the major commercial engines ...be undertaken as trans...de collaborations."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Tenneco, Anaconda to Merge

Tenneco says it plans to merge with Anaconda, the metals producer which would become a subsidiary of the manufacturing and petroleum firm. The merger is subject to the approval of directors and shareholders of both firms, the receipt of a favorable tax ruling and negotiation of a mutually satisfactory agreement. The transaction would be accomplished through a tax-free exchange of 0.255 of a share of Tenneco $7.25 cumulative convertible preference stock for each outstanding share of Anaconda common stock. Each share of preference stock would be convertible into 3.08 shares of Tenneco common. Crane Co., a manufacturer of plumbingware, still has on offer a tender for 5 million Anaconda shares—or 22.6 per cent of the total outstanding. Crane says it has received 4.1 million shares so far. Crane is offering $20 of 10-year subordinated debentures due 1985 for each share of Anaconda.

General Cable Drops Microdot Bid

General Cable Corp. is dropping its attempts to acquire Microdot in the face of a higher offer from Northwest Industries. General Cable planned to offer $17 a share for all of Microdot's 3.65 million shares outstanding. Microdot, however, strenuously opposed the offer and managed to delay the formal extension of the bid by asking the Ohio division of securities to look into the matter. The Ohio commission completed its hearings Jan. 23, but a ruling has not been issued. In the meantime, Microdot announced that it had received an offer from Northwest of $21 a share for at least 51 per cent of its stock. Microdot produces ingot molds and connecting devices. In 1975, it earned $11.7 million, or $2.83 a fully diluted share, on sales of $292.7 million. General Cable produces wire and cable and related products. Its 1974 earnings totaled $27.1 million, or $1.90 a share, on revenue of $518.7 million. Northwest Industries is a diversified holding company with industrial, chemical and consumer-products subsidiaries. Its sales in 1974 were $1.1 billion and its operating income amounted to $82 million, or $4.60 a fully diluted share.

Schering Sees Lower Profits

Schering's operating profit for 1975 will be lower than 1974 but final earnings will be satisfactory, board member Otto Mittelstenscheid reports. Parent company turnover rose 4.7 per cent last year to 1.11 billion deutsche marks. This included a 2.8-per-cent fall in domestic sales while exports rose 9.8 per cent—bringing the export quota to 62.4 per cent of total sales. Investments of the chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm this year are planned at between 175 million and 180 million DM, of which 40 to 45 per cent will be spent in Berlin. Investments last year totaled around 185 million DM, slightly below the planned 200 million DM because some projects could not technically be completed within the year, the company notes.

IBM Scrutinized on Typewriters

The Federal Trade Commission is beginning an investigation to determine whether IBM "monopolizes or has attempted to monopolize or has engaged in unfair methods of competition in the office typewriter market." IBM is already involved in the largest antitrust case in history. The company has been accused of monopolizing the general-purpose computer market. Frank Cary, chairman of IBM, said that his company would cooperate in the investigation and that he is convinced that the record would show that IBM had competed fairly and had not violated the law. In addition to the Justice Department action against IBM the company is fighting several other anti-trust suits filed by competitors in the computer field. IBM is the leading company in the electric typewriter field.

Singer's Loss In Quarter Is U.S. Record

Officials Forecast Return to Profitability

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Singer Co. lost $414.6 million in the fourth quarter and $452 million in all of last year. The three-month deficit is believed to be the biggest suffered by any U.S. company in a single quarter.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.		
Revenue	539.90	545.60
Loss	—414.63	—10.45
Year		
Revenue	2,080.50	2,193.00
Loss	—451.85	—10.11

Other big-money losers in recent years include CNA Financial, which lost $207.6 million in 1974; RCA Corp., with a $156 million loss in 1971 after abandoning the computer business and Lockheed Aircraft, which was on the brink of bankruptcy in 1971 when its deficit ran up to $160 million but was bailed out by government-guaranteed loans.

Singer had announced a month ago that a fourth-quarter provision for losses from divestitures would run to $400 million. This included some $325 million for the business-machines division from which it is withdrawing over the next 11 months and for which it is seeking a buyer.

The quarterly loss is after deducting $362.2 million for discontinued operations, mainly in the company's furniture, climate-control and industrial sewing and knitting operations.

The annual deficit was after a $410.5-million loss from discontinued operations and provision of $63.7 million for closings of facilities. In 1974, the $10.1 million deficit was after a $70.8-million loss from discontinued operations. The loss from continuing operations in 1975 was $41.3 million, in contrast to $60.7 million income from operations in 1974. Both are before the discontinued operations amounts.

Net worth of the company remained in excess of $300 million, the company said, noting that sufficient resources are available to finance continuing operations. At 1975 yearend, outstanding borrowings by the company and Singer Credit Corp. totaled $199 million under a revolving credit.

Under the provisions of the credit agreement, cash dividends on common stocks are prohibited in 1976 and preferred dividends generally are limited to 20 per cent of cumulative after-tax net income from continuing operations subsequent to Dec. 31, 1975. Directors at the company's February meeting, therefore, will defer consideration of preferred dividends until April, when first-quarter results may be available.

Joseph Flavin, who became chairman on Dec. 1 succeeding Donald Kircher, who has been in poor health, said he expected the company to return to profitability in 1976 aided by the improving domestic and worldwide economy.

NYSE Prices Retreat As Turnover Slackens

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed in a fairly active session today despite a late opening due to a major New York snowstorm.

Many brokers and traders were late arriving at their posts due to the snowstorm, which snarled traffic and disrupted mass transit.

The NYSE, which usually opens at 10 a.m., started trading at 11:15 a.m. while the American Stock Exchange began trading at 10:30 a.m.

The market slipped in early trading but recovered some of its losses later.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 5.03 at 3 p.m., closed down 3.93 points to 971.35.

Volume totaled 24 million shares, compared with 38.51 million shares Friday, the Big Board record.

Brokers attributed buying hesitation in part to resistance among major banks to a new prime rate cut. On Friday, First National City Bank cut its prime rate to 6 1/2 per cent. However, no major New York banks have yet followed the cut, and First National Bank of Chicago announced today that it is holding its prime rate at 6 3/4 per cent.

Analysts said a mild recent firming in short-term interest rates apparently is promoting the major banks not to match Citibank's latest reduction—its third quarter-point cut in four weeks.

Digital Equipment was up 3 3/4 at 165-3/4, NCR was up 1 3/8 to 29 1/4, IBM rose 1 3/4 to 259. But Control Data slipped 1/2 to 25 1/4 though it reported improved 1975 financial results.

Tenneco and Anaconda made a surprise merger announcement. Tenneco traded as low as 28 but closed at 28 5/8, off only 5/8, while Anaconda was off 1/8 at 20 3/4.

Cone Mills gained 2 5/8 to 47 1/2, Hewlett Packard rose 1 3/4 to 111 and Fairchild Camera gained 1 to 44 7/8 after trading as low as 41 5/8.

General Motors closed unchanged on the NYSE at 64 3/8 but was trading at 64 1/4 on the Pacific Exchange after announcing strong fourth-quarter earnings but an unchanged dividend after the Big Board closed.

The Amex index closed up 0.38 to 96.67.

The most active issue was Kaiser Industries, up 5/8 to 10 3/8. Champion Homebuilders was up 1/8 to 5 3/8. Presley slipped 1 1/2 to 10 3/8.

Bond prices closed mixed in very quiet trading.

Corporate issues rose 1/8 to 1/4 point, amid expectations the Treasury auction for new seven-year notes will be an overwhelming success.

The absence of any major new corporate issues this week was also seen as a factor aiding market sentiment.

Among governments, though, dealers said the lack of interest led to some drifting in quotes and final prices were a few 32nds below weekend levels.

Treasury bill prices closed lower in lackluster trading.

In Chicago, the weather improved exports and some tightening of grain stocks in the country combined to create a good demand that lifted most farm commodity futures sharply.

Strike Is Voted At Chrysler U.K.

LINWOOD, Scotland, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Chrysler workers voted overwhelmingly at a mass meeting today to continue their strike over a wage grading issue. Only about 400 of the plant's 4,500 workers attended.

Company and government officials have warned that the dispute, begun last week, could endanger rescue operations calling for the government to pump up to £162.5 million into Chrysler U.K. over the next four years.

Hopes of reaching a settlement are now pinned on talks going on in London between Chrysler executives and trade union representatives.

GM Net Up 32% in Year

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—General Motors Corp., which saw its earnings sag to anemic levels during most of 1974 and 1975, bounced back in the fourth quarter with one of the best year-end profit performances in its history.

The company reported today that profits rose 22 per cent in the final three months of 1975 to $618 million, or $2.14 a share, from the $508 million, or $1.76 a share, in the 1974 period. Sales in the quarter climbed 12 per cent to $10.523 billion from the year-earlier's $9.396 billion.

For the year, earnings were up 32 per cent at $1.25 billion, or $4.32 a share, from $950 million, or $3.27 a share, earned in 1974. Sales for the year were up 13.2 per cent at $35.73 billion.

The fourth quarter's performance was the company's second best ever, trailing the $667 million earned in the final quarter of 1972. As strong as the company's recovery was, profits for the year are still almost 50 per cent below the record $2.4 billion earned in 1973.

Orders Fall At Factories In U.S. in Dec.

Inventories Rise 0.1%; Building Outlays Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Factory orders fell 0.4 per cent in December to a seasonally-adjusted $85.63 billion from a downward revised $85.94 billion in November, the Commerce Department reported today.

It also said manufacturing inventories rose $115 million or 0.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $146.79 billion. This follows a revised $161-million increase in November, originally reported as a $302-million increase.

Inventories of durable goods declined to $95.72 billion from $95.95 billion in November.

Inventories of non-durable goods industries rose to $51.07 billion from $50.73 billion in November.

Durable Goods Orders

New orders for durable goods industries advanced to a seasonally adjusted $41.85 billion from $41.58 billion in November. Non-durable goods industries' new orders fell to $43.78 billion from $44.36 billion.

The inventory-to-shipments ratio in December for all manufacturing industries was unchanged from November at 1.69.

The unfilled orders-to-shipments ratio declined in December to 2.48 from 2.49 in the previous month.

In a commentary on manufacturing industries' inventories, the department noted the December pattern was similar to November as durable goods inventories declined but did not offset the rise in non-durable goods inventories.

Construction Spending

In other news, the department also reported that construction spending rose 1.5 per cent in December to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $138.6 billion.

The November pace, initially calculated at $139.2 billion, was revised downward to $136.5 billion, which represented a 0.7-per-cent increase over October.

At $138.6 billion, the department said building outlays were about 3 per cent above the December 1974 pace.

For all 1975, construction expenditures totaled $130.6 billion, or 3.6 per cent below the 1974 level of $135.5 billion. The 1975 rate was the lowest since 1972 when building outlays were $124.9 billion.

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote January 30, 1976
Luxembourg Francs 25 (U.S. $0.63)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-7.788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Opening in Paris, Brussels, London, Geneva

Lebanese Banks Follow Clients to Europe

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Once prosperous Lebanese banks, many of which have been forced to close during months of civil strife, are moving to expand in Western Europe—pursuing clients and clients' cash.

Three of the biggest Beirut banks have applied for permission to open subsidiaries in Paris. Others are expected to open offices in Brussels, London and Geneva.

More than 70 banks operate in Beirut, and most of them have headquarters in the center of the city, where some of the heaviest fighting has raged. Those with branches in safer quarters have continued to function.

A score of the banks are foreign-controlled, and many of these have transferred their staff to other centers, such as Athens, Bahrain, Cairo or Amman, Jordan, to sit out the conflict.

Another reason was to follow clients. Mideast Markets, a newsletter published by Chase World Information, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, reported that many Lebanese investors, particularly those interested in property, have taken up residence in Paris since the start of the fighting.

Lebanese authorities here said that 50,000 Lebanese had moved to the Paris area in the last nine months.

France has traditionally had close ties with Lebanon's Christian community. Lebanon was administered under a French mandate from 1920, when it was split off from the Ottoman empire, to 1941.

An official of the National Credit Council, the Paris body that rules on banking applications, said a decision was expected soon to permit three large Lebanese banks to open subsidiaries here under French law. The three are Crédit Libanais, Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer, and Banque Libano-Française.

Banque Libano-Francaise is 70 per cent-owned by the Suez group, a large French banking conglomerate dominated by the Compagnie Financière de Suez and the Banque de l'Indochine.

Only one other Lebanese bank, Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce, operates in Paris. It has had a branch here for more than a decade.

Each of the three Lebanese banks said it would open a Paris subsidiary with the equivalent of $2 million of capital.

Another major Lebanese bank, Biblos Bank, has applied to open a branch in Brussels. Crédit Libanais has participation in Banque Européenne pour le Moyen Orient, which has been in Brussels for three years.

High Lebanese banking sources estimated that more than $250 million might have been withdrawn from Lebanese banks and placed outside the country in the last nine months. There are no official figures.

Lebanese banking sources in Paris said all the Beirut banks were anxious to reopen when peace returned to Beirut.

Canadian Mortgages Attract Foreigners With 11% Yield

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—A small but growing market here is luring U.S. and European investors by offering a highly competitive interest return, currently at 11 per cent.

It is made up of mortgages, or loans, guaranteed by the Canadian government under the National Housing Act, and referred to as NHAs by market participants. A minimum trade ranges between $Can. 40,000 and $Can. 100,000.

An estimated $Can. 1 billion of NHAs were traded last year, up from only $Can. 624 million in 1974. The 1976 volume could exceed $Can. 1.5 billion, according to Neil Wood, president of Fidelity Trust Co., a major supplier of these loans to the secondary market.

Demand by foreigners has grown explosively. Non-residents are believed to have at least doubled their purchases last year from about $Can. 60 million acquired in 1974, dealers say.

The keen interest among both Canadians and outsiders has been sparked by a generous yield, which at 11 per cent dwarfs competing rates such as about 8.5 per cent on Canadian bonds, 7.5 per cent on U.S. Treasury notes and 9 per cent on high-grade corporate bonds in Europe, dealers say. "Many institutional investors are replacing more and more bonds in their portfolios with NHAs," one specialist remarks.

The wide rate advantage of NHAs does not appear likely to diminish soon. A consensus among economists is that Canadian mortgage rates are not likely to recede much through 1976 as the government is intentionally keeping all rates high to attract foreign funds as a partial offset against its budget deficit.

The NHA holder receives the same interest for five ears. Then the rate is adjusted to the prevailing market level, and the principal is amortized over 25 years.

Investors get monthly payments of interest and principal. The loans are secured by the mortgaged property and the Canadian government against default, which is extremely rare.

The originator of the loan charges a fee of 0.37 per cent to service the mortgages which is deducted from the monthly payments to the investor. Like bonds, resales are priced at a discount or premium to par depending on prevailing mortgage interest rates and the remaining term and amortization period.

Many foreign investors also are worried about the possibility of being unable to liquidate their holdings quickly in the event such action became necessary, as an organized network of dealers to supply daily quotations in NHAs has not yet been established. "It's a real concern if only because this is still a developing market that hasn't received much publicity," one trader says.

To help remedy that marketability problem, the Canadian government has said it plans to set up the Federal Mortgage Exchange Corp. in April. The new agency, initially capitalized at $Can. 400 million, is expected to be an active trader of NHAs.

Australia to Allow Private Mining of Uranium Deposits

CANBERRA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Australia's newly elected Liberal government reversed today the previous Labor government's ban on uranium exports, four days after signs the world's biggest uranium deposits have been discovered in the Australian desert.

The government also announced measures to encourage the private mining industry here, by lifting a ruling that the Australian Atomic Energy Commission should take part in all exploration for the mineral.

"The government is of the view that exploration for uranium in the Northern Territory should be a matter for private enterprise and not the Australian Atomic Energy Commission," Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony said in a statement.

Four days ago Pancontinental Mining Ltd. said test drilling in the arid Northern Territory indicated the biggest uranium deposits in the world.

The government said that private mining companies would be subject to export controls, environmental requirements and the protection of aboriginal interests.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Control Data Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	354.80	283.30
Profits	8.70	—*20.54
Per Share	0.47	
Year		
Revenue	1,246.40	1,101.10
Profits	41.48	—*1.23
Per Share	2.39	

*Loss

C.I.T. Fin'l Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits	27.30	25.01
Per Share	1.31	1.20
Share Dil	1.27	1.17
Year		
Profits	90.38	86.22
Per Share	4.32	4.12
Share Dil	4.21	4.02

Getty Oil

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	825.70	832.60
Profits	65.38	58.50
Per Share	3.49	3.12
Year		
Revenue	3,174.50	2,912.30
Profits	356.69	288.69
Per Share	13.71	15.41

Owens Illinois

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	607.40	515.80
Profits	22.56	16.40
Per Share	1.56	1.11

Phelps Dodge

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	224.40	235.90
Profits	10.30	24.80
Per Share	0.50	1.21
Year		
Revenue	808.20	1,040.00
Profits	46.40	121.70
Per Share	2.26	5.92

Texas Instruments

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	390.90	418.70
Profits	20.78	21.09
Per Share	0.91	0.92
Year		
Revenue	1,367.60	1,572.50
Profits	62.14	89.62
Per Share	2.71	3.92

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 12 on Friday, July 30, 1976 to be seven and one-half per cent (7½%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK, Fiscal Agent

DATED: February 2, 1976

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BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE
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MINSTER INSURANCE
(London)

eurofinance

initiated this transaction and advised both parties in the negotiations.

9 AVENUE HOCHE
PARIS 8th.
JANUARY 14, 1976.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM

Dfls 80,000,000

The private placement of this 15 year loan with institutional investors in The Netherlands has been arranged by

AMSTERDAM - ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

in co-operation with

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

January 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

(Continued from page 6.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
24¾	10¾	MoPac pf 1		8	22¾	22½	22¼—	⅜
25⅛	14¾	MoPtCe 1.60	7	5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	17	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
55⅞	34⅞	MobilOil 3.40	7	624	54⅞	53⅞	54¼—	⅛
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		56	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20⅜	8½	Mohasco .60	27	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		253	4⅛	4¼	4½	
19	8⅛	MonkRub 1	5	18	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
23⅜	14¾	Molycrp .60	8	64	23⅞	22¾	23⅞+	½
25½	26⅛	Moly pf2.50		2	35½	35	35½	
21	9	Monrch 1.20	4	5	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Monogr .28	5	45	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
11¾	7	MonrEq .20	29	109	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
93	41	Monsan 2.60	11	959	93	91¾	92⅞	
103	48	Mons pf2.75		8	102¼	101¼	101¼—	1¼
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	7	7	29	29	29	
28½	21⅜	MonPw 1.80	8	56	27⅝	27	27 —	½
23⅛	19⅝	MontSt 1.87e		25	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .73e	11	15	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
39⅛	25⅛	MoorMc .80	5	143	38¾	37⅝	38½+	⅝
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	255	61¼	59¼	60⅞—	¼
27	13½	MorrisKnu 1	6	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		19	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
13	2⅛	MorseSh .30	7	98	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	½
4⅛	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅞	MorNor .88	11	189	16½	16⅛	16½+	½
57⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	42	341	50	49	50 —	½
44⅛	25⅞	MtFuel 1.48	14	22	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
20⅛	16½	MtStTel 1.52	9	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Munford .40	6	62	9½	9⅛	9½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		17	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
19⅜	11	Munsng 1.08	20	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	¼
20	10¼	MurphC 1.20	8	11	19⅞	19	19⅛	
28⅜	15½	MurpOil .60	6	177	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
17⅜	12	MurryOh 1	7	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	½
16⅛	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		15	16⅛	15¼	15¾—	⅛
9⅜	4	MyersL .40	62	30	8	7¾	8 +	¼

N

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.40	11	467	39¾	38⅞	38⅞—	½
35	17	NalcoCh .72	21	53	33¾	33¼	33½—	¾
15¼	6⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	44	11¾	11⅜	11⅝—	¼
22⅜	9	NashuaC .60	17	72	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
15⅛	7⅜	NatAirl .50	16	216	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	¼
15½	7⅜	N Avia .67e		26	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	
13⅛	9⅛	NatCan .57	6	177	13	12⅛	12⅞—	⅛
52¼	27	N Chem .32	38	20	41	40½	41	
9⅞	5	NatCityL .90		48	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
49	29⅜	NatDet 2.72	6	6	47⅝	47½	47⅝—	⅛
22¼	13⅝	NatDist 1.28	8	370	22	21⅞	21½—	⅛
36¾	31⅞	NDst pf 2.25		4	36	35½	36 +	½
23⅞	16⅛	NatFuel 2.06	7	12	23⅝	23½	23½—	¼
15⅛	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	11	176	13⅞	13⅜	13¾—	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Nat Homes		59	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	NatInd .30	3	80	7⅜	7½	7⅝	
10⅝	6¼	NatInd pf.60		6	10⅞	10¾	10¾+	⅛
13½	9½	NtInd pf1.25		4	13½	13¼	13¼	
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	19	237	19⅛	18⅝	19 +	¾
38⅝	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	7	4	36	35½	36 +	¼
55⅝	9¼	Nat Semicn	37	513	52¾	50⅝	52 +	½
13	6⅝	NatSvcln .74	9	58	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
17⅝	11¾	N Stand .90	9	63	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
54¾	30½	N Starch .80	19	17	53½	53	53 —	1
45⅛	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	14	67	44½	44⅛	44½—	¼
7⅛	2¾	Nat Tea		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	20⅞	Natoma 1.20	4	160	26⅜	25¾	26⅛—	¾
39⅜	14½	NCR Cp .72	9	398	29	27⅝	29 +	1⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Neptune .60	10	38	17½	17	17½	
20⅜	15¾	NevPw 1.50	8	27	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
24	20⅜	NevP pf2.30		z1700	24	23⅞	24	
19	15	NevP pf1.74		z50	19	19	19	
20⅞	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	84	20¼	20	20	
14	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	8	19	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
29¼	25¾	NEnP pf2.76		5	29¼	29	29 —	¼
27⅜	22¾	N EngT 2.36	11	25	27½	27⅜	27½	
14¾	8¼	Newhall .40	7	x38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
37⅝	18½	Newmt 1.60	13	114	27¾	26¾	26¾—	¼
27¼	16⅝	NYSEG 2.40	8	90	26⅞	26⅝	26¾+	⅛
95	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z200	95	94	94 —	1
23¾	19¼	NYSE pf2.12		2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
14¼	8½	NiaMP 1.24	7	193	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
113½	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z20	112½	112¼	112¼+	⅛
107	87	NiM pf 10.60		z800	107	105½	107 +	½
38	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z330	38	37¾	38 +	¾
17⅝	11¼	NL Ind 1	9	381	16¾	16½	16½—	⅜
10½	12⅝	NLT Cp .60	7	79	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛
77⅞	59⅞	NortkWn 5	9	x72	75¾	74½	74⅝—	1⅜
16⅝	12½	Norlin 1.25	4	48	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
32	10⅜	Norris 1.40	7	48	32	30½	31⅜+	⅝
44⅜	24¼	NoACoal .90	9	26	35½	36¼	36¼+	¼
10⅛	4⅝	NoAmMt 1e	9	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
25¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	13	36	24⅞	24½	24¾	
3⅝	2¼	NoCAir .10e	7	23	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	305	10¾	10½	10⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅛	vjNoCen Ry		z50	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33¼	22⅝	NothnEl .60		58	32¾	32½	32¾—	⅛
24½	17⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	136	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛ +	⅛
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.98		4	24	23¾	24 +	½
18¾	13¼	NIndPS 1.36	10	61	18½	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
43¼	28⅝	NorNGs 1.76	8	231	43⅛	42¼	43⅛—	⅛
80	73½	NoNG pf5.84		z50	76¼	76¼	76¼+	1⅛
86	80	NoNG pf5.50		z40	85¾	85¾	85¾—	¼
28⅜	15⅞	NoStPw 1.94	9	157	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
102¼	92	NSPw pf8.90		z20	101¼	101¼	101¼	
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt .50e	69	39	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
26½	22	Northrop Cp	6	48	26⅛	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
30⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	15	620	30½	29⅝	30	
47⅞	34	NwtBnc 1.70	10	x74	47½	46¾	47 +	⅛
28¼	24	NwtEnrgy 2	4	52	27¼	27	27¼+	⅛
30⅛	13¾	NwtEnr ct 2	4	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
40¼	15⅞	Nwtlnd 1.75	4	194	39⅝	38¾	39⅛—	⅛
19⅜	8½	Nwstlnd wt		26	19⅛	19	19	
119½	59	Nwind pfA5		5	116¾	116¼	116¼—	⅞
118⅛	60	Nwind pfC5		1	116¾	116¾	116¾—	1⅛
89	49½	Nltin pf4.20		28	88¾	87⅛	87½—	½
12⅛	7⅛	NwMuL .95e	14	29	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
46	27¼	NwtStW 1.20	12	7	38⅛	30½	30⅝—	½
31½	20½	Norton 1.70		12	30⅞	30½	30⅞—	⅛
24¾	10⅞	NorSim .50b	12	x569	23⅜	22⅞	23¼—	⅜
54	25¼	NorIS pf1.60		x6	51	50	50½—	¾
24	10⅞	NucorCp .28	6	189	26	23⅜	26 +	2
11⅞	5⅜	NVF 1.77f	4	351	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜

O

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	12	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
22⅜	12⅜	OccidPet 1	5	474	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅛
12½	5⅛	OccidPet wt		85	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅛
70¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		4	52	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
73	40¾	OccIP pf3.60		12	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜—	⅞
23¼	19	OccIP pf2.50		43	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
36	22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	¼
21⅜	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	75	19⅜	19	19⅜	
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1 87		7	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	119	18¾	18⅜	18¾+	⅛
110	99	OhE pf 10.76		z330	110¾	110	10½+	½
106½	102¾	OhE pf 10.48		z930	107½	107½	107½+	1½
50	41¼	OhEd pf4.40		z50	51	51	51 +	1
122½	107	OhP pfA 14		z490	122½	121½	122 —	½
121	101	OhPw pf 14		z150	122	122	122 +	1¼
3⅛	8¾	OKC Cp .80	5	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	12	52	22⅜	22	22½+	⅛
11½	9½	OkIGE pf.80		z160	10⅝	10½	10½+	½
25⅜	17⅝	OklaNG 1.80	8	22	24⅜	24⅛	24½—	⅛
40⅛	14⅝	OlinCp 1.32	8	175	41⅛	40½	41 +	⅞
30	13¾	Olinkraft 1	10	480	31	29⅞	31 +	1
13½	7⅛	Omark .60	5	35	11	10⅝	11 +	¼
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	25	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	½
16	10	Opelka 1	8	2	15½	15½	15½ +	¼
14⅞	7½	OranRk 1.28	9	38	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅜
16½	3⅜	Orange .18	11	61	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
44⅛	24¾	OtsElv 2.20	8	9	39	38⅞	38¾	
33¾	11	OutMar 1.20	17	125	33½	32¾	33	
17⅞	8	OutletCo .75	9	24	16⅜	16¼	16⅜—	¼
23⅞	9	OvernitT .80	11	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
15⅝	8¼	OverSh .20b	4	19	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅜
54	25¼	OwenCn .88	19	26	53½	52⅛	53½+	½
40¼	32	OwenI 1.72	16	57	59	58	58¼—	¾
91¾	62¼	OwnlI pf4.75		1	88½	89½	89½—	1½
23	7⅛	Oxfrd ind .68	6	11	22¾	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛

P - Q

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅜	11½	PacAS 1.20a		25	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	506	22½	21⅝	21⅞—	¼
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	141	18½	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
30⅞	24⅞	Pac Lumber	18	31	30	29½	29⅞	
28⅛	13¾	PacPetrl .80	12	32	28¼	27⅜	27⅜—	¾
21¼	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	150	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅜
15⅝	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	44	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
9⅞	7⅛	PacTIn .80	7	10	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	5	207	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
14⅛	8⅜	PalW pf1.30		6	14	14	14	
7	2⅝	PalmBc .25	7	63	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9¾	3	Pamida .10e	11	32	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
6	2	PanAm Air		557	5¾	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
34¼	26⅞	PanEP 2.10	7	57	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜+	⅛
11	6⅛	Paperct .60	6	67	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
15⅛	8⅜	Pargas .98	9	61	14	13⅜	13⅞ +	¼
36	27½	Parg pf2 64		1	35	35	35 +	1
22⅛	15⅛	Parker Dr.ll	5	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
26⅜	13¾	ParHan 1.12	8	14	26½	25⅝	26⅛—	¼
19⅜	10⅝	ParkPen .40	8	226	13	12⅞	13 —	½
48¼	14	Pasco 27c	11	28	21½	21¼	21½—	¼
20⅜	6½	Payls nw .40	10	82	20½	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa 12e	12	47	19⅛	18⅞	[illegible]	¼
2⅜	1	MV Penn Cent		232	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3⅞	PenDix .24b	11	69	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
63½	36½	Penney 1.16	29	257	54⅜	53¼	54	
120	105	gPLt pf 13		z11pc	120	119¾	120 +	¼
110¼	100¼	PaPL pf 11		z100	110½	110½	110½+	¼
93	78	PaPL pf8.60		z20	93½	93	93	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z20	85	85	85	
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z20	50	50	50 —	¼
35¾	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.48	11	106	35⅜	35	35 —	1
52¼	31	Pennll pf2.50	3	52	52	52		¼
27	18	Penwl pf1.60		183	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
23⅞	17	Pennzoi 1.20	8	1033	24⅛	23	24 +	¾
82½	68½	Pennz pfB 8		53	82½	82¼	82½+	½
29⅝	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	30	30	30 +	1
7⅜	3⅜	PeopDrg .20	138	103	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
38½	30¼	PeopleGas 3	7	259	[illegible]	36	36¼+	[illegible]
30	16	PerkElm .30	25	72	26⅞	26	26¾+	½
28	16⅛	PetgInc 1.50	8	10	27	26⅞	26⅞	
15½	11	PetInc pf 1		2	15	14¾	14¾+	¼
15	10	PetInc pf.80		1	14½	14½	14½—	¼

(Continued on next page.)

Attention Professional Investors $6.9 Billion Treasury Refinancing

The Department of the Treasury will sell $3.0 billion of 3-year notes, $3.5 billion of 7-year notes and $0.4 billion of 29-year 3-month bonds to refund $4.3 billion of notes held by the public maturing February 15, 1976, and to raise $2.6 billion of new cash.

The securities to be issued will be:

Treasury Notes of Series H-1979 dated February 17, 1976, due February 15, 1979 (CUSIP No. 912827 FG2) with interest payable on August 15, 1976, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15. These notes will be sold at auction. The coupon rate will be determined after tenders are allotted.

8% Treasury Notes of Series A-1983 dated February 17, 1976, due February 15, 1983 (CUSIP No. 912827 FH0) with interest payable on August 15, 1976, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15. These notes will be sold at par. Subscriptions will be received subject to allotment.

An additional amount of 8¼% Treasury Bonds of 2000-05 dated May 15, 1975, due May 15, 2005, callable at the option of the United States on any interest payment date on and after May 15, 2000 (CUSIP No. 912810 BU1) with interest payable on May 15 and November 15. These bonds will be sold at auction.

The 3-year notes will be issued in registered and bearer form in denominations of $5,000, $10,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000. The 7-year notes and the bonds will be issued in registered and bearer form in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000.

Books on the 7-year notes will be open through Tuesday, February 3. Subscriptions must be in $1,000 multiples. Tenders for the 3-year notes and bonds will be received up to 1:30 p.m. Thursday, February 5. Tenders for the 3-year notes must be in $5,000 multiples, for the bonds, $1,000 multiples. Complete details on the auction are available at any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

Salomon Brothers has been market makers for United States Treasury securities for over fifty years. Our commitment of our own funds to buy and sell U.S. Treasury securities amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars daily. To serve our clients' needs the firm ordinarily takes multi-million dollar positions in Treasury financings. We are dedicated to make markets in these issues as long as they are outstanding.

Salomon Brothers: Brokers or dealers in all categories of institutional stocks and bonds.

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Member New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 2, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1895	Abby Glen	325	325	325	— 5
10175	Abitibi	$11¼	11	11⅛	
1100	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
13850	Agnico E	345	330	345	+10
700	Agra Ind	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
28670	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
100	Alta Nat	$26	26	26	— ½
300	Algo Cent	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
1860	Almine	$5½	5½	5½	
1300	Atco A	$14⅝	14⅛	14¾	
10785	BP Can	$11½	11	11⅛	
1800	Banister C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
10697	Bank N S	$41½	41	41½	+ ½
100	Baton B	$8	8	8	
19077	Bell Canad	$45⅝	45⅝	45½	
616	Beth Cop A	$12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
4100	Block Bros	365	360	365	+ 5
6850	Bovis Cor	165	160	164	— 5
5500	Bralor Res	257	250	250	— 6
490	Brama 8a	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
1892	Brameda	114	111	111	— 4
600	Brenda M	490	475	490	— 5
3545	Bridger	430	420	430	+15
200	BC Forest	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
1350	BC Phone	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
3310	Brunswk	420	415	415	
2050	Budd Auto	$5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
990	Burns Fds	$11	10½	10¾	— ⅛
1901	Cad Frv	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
3295	Cal Pow A	$29¼	29	29	— ⅛
5900	Camflo	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3439	Campau A	$5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9011	C Nor West	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1550	Can Perm	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
1100	C Tung	300	300	300	
2900	C Cablesy	$13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¾
2160	Cdn Cel	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
500	CGE	$26	26	26	+ ½
7355	Cl Bk Com	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
564	Cdn Tire A	$49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
4050	C Utilies	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
200	Canbra	370	370	370	+20
3460	Cassiar	$7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
17435	Celanese	$5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
2600	Chieftan D	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4500	Coch Will	36	34	36	+ 3
30700	C Holiday I	290	277	290	+13
3300	Con Bldg	220	212	220	+ 8
2100	Con Distrb	400	390	400	
5983	Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	
225	Convest	335	335	335	— 5
4520	Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1605	Crush Intl	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
2280	Cyprus	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
2428	Denison	$61½	60¾	61½	+ ¼
23300	Dicknsn	$5⅜	5	5¼	+35
6335	Dofasco A	$24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
425	Dom Store	$16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
450	Du Pont	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
1300	Dyle L A	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
3320	East Mal	207	200	205	+ 8
380	Electro A	495	495	495	+ 5
18857	Falcon C	$7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
2208	Falcon	$33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
1300	Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	
1400	Francana	$8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
100	Fraser A	$20	20	20	+ ½
700	Fruehauf	$7	6¾	6¾	
1500	G Distrb A	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	
19600	Gnt Masct	158	146	150	— 4
3600	Gibraltar	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
300	Goodyear	$14¾	14½	14½	
100	Graff G	$34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
2705	Granduc	125	121	125	
100	Granisle	$13	13	13	
2200	Gr Oil Sds	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
940	GL Paper	$25	25	25	
3150	Gt W Life	$53½	53	53½	+ ½
350	Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
949	Guar Trst	$7	7	7	— ⅛
1100	Hambro C	176	175	175	—18
1803	Harlequin	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
4400	Hawker S	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1490	Hayes D A	$7⅜	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
1550	H Bay Co	$17⅝	17⅝	17½	
500	Hur Eri A	$25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
4759	IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100	Indusmin	$8	8	8	
900	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
196	Int Mogul	285	285	285	— 3
6932	Intpr Pipe	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1380	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
525	Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9360	Kaiser Re	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17850	Kaps Tran	240	215	235	+25
2166	Kerr A A	$12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3200	Koffler A	450	410	450	+45
3660	Labatt A	$16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛
500	Lab Min	$34	33⅞	34	+ ½
3018	LOnt Cem	375	365	375	—10
1000	LL Lac	149	145	149	+ 4
300	Lob Co A	$5	5	5	+10
200	Lob Co B	$5	5	5	
3160	Loeb M	325	310	325	+15
145	Mclan H A	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
12950	MB Ltd	$21½	20⅝	20⅞	— ¾
100	Madsen	49	49	49	— 2
300	M L Mills	$28	27½	28	+ ½
950	Matgmi A	$15½	15½	15½	
30	Met Stor A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
9000	Moore	$49	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
100	Murphy	425	425	425	+ 5
200	Nabrs Dlg	$28	28	28	
2	Nat Trust	$16½	16½	16½	+ ½
17282	Noranda A	$34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅜
42680	Norcen	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
2400	Nowsco W	$10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
220	OSF Ind	380	375	375	
1200	Orchan A	251	250	251	+ 1
905	Oshawa A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4200	Pamour A	330	305	330	+30
4824	PanCan P	$17⅛	16¾	17	
100	Patino N V	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
250	Pembin A	350	350	350	
90	Pembin B	325	320	325	—35
22	Petrofina	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
615	Pine Point	$32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
2000	Pitts C	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
412	Placer	$20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
1400	Que Sturg	117	115	117	+ 7
2000	Rayrock	75	75	75	+ 1
750	Redpath A	$23	23	23	— ½
5500	Reed Oslr A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8460	Revnu Prp	87	84	86	+ 1
1050	Rothman	$17	17	17	— ¼
200	Scotts	$8⅛	8	8	
31655	Shell Can	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
4810	Sherritt A	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
700	Siebens	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
56725	Sigma	$19¼	17¾	19¼	+ ¼
4531	Simpsons	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
1740	Simpson S	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
600	Slater Stl	$9½	9½	9½	
380	Slat W Can	$8	8	8	
2425	Southm A	$23	23	23	
100	St Brodcst	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
8515	Stelco A	$28	27½	27⅝	
22275	Steep R	269	262	264	+ 3
13980	Sundale O	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
200	Tara	$13	13	13	
1060	Teck Cor A	425	415	425	+10
1600	Teck Cor B	315	310	310	
575	Tex Can	$29	29	29	
6450	Thom N A	$14⅛	14	14¼	— ⅛
10433	Tor Dm Bk	$19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
435	Tor Star B	$17	16¾	17	+ ¼
3165	Traders A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
73015	Trans Mt	$10¾	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
104317	TrCan PL	$12½	12⅛	12⅜	
548	Un Carbid	$21½	21	21½	+ ¼
50825	UGas A	$8⅛	8	8	— ¼
1913	Union Oil	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
14800	U Siscoe	$8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
1000	Upp Can	108	107	107	— 2
125	Vestgron	$14	14	14	
2820	Voyager P	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
742	Weldwod	$13	13	13	+ ¼
1300	Wstburne	$9¾	9⅛	9⅝	
800	West Mine	280	276	280	— 4
700	Westnhse	$20	20	20	
1620	Weston	$17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
100	White Pas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
830	Willroy	98	98	98	+ 7
2550	Woodwd A	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
440	Yk Bear	241	241	241	— 4

Total sales 2,949,935 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1854	Bank Mont	$ 16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1100	Basic Res	$ 8⅛	8	8⅛	d
250	Can Cement	$ 9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
750	Cdn Indust	$ 21	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
225	Cdn IntsPow	$ 16¼	16¼	16¼	
750	Con Bath	$ 30⅜	30½	30¾	+ ¼
200	Dom Bridge	$ 29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
8700	Fncl Col	155	150	15	+ 5
1525	Gimocq74	6¼		6½	+ ½
400	Imasco	$ 27	27	27	
100	Laur Fin	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
965	Power Cp	$ 10	9⅞	10	
1700	Royal Bank	$ 29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
1500	Roy Trust A	$ 23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
200	Trizec	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	

Total sales 321,877 shares.

Market Summary

Jan. 29, 1976

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Merrill Lyn	268,700	24⅛	+1¼
Westgh El	250,200	15½	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	244,500	55	
Citicorp	232,300	32¾	+ ½
Singer Co	208,200	13⅝	
CoastSt Gas	201,100	11⅜	+ ⅝
Monroe Eq	184,000	9½	+ ⅛
RCA	182,800	25⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	157,800	64⅛	+ ¾
Cont Data	152,900	25¼	— ¼
Texaco Inc	152,000	26⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Wn Ind	151,500	23¾	— ⅛
Transam Co	148,700	11	+ ⅛
Fst Chart	144,000	16⅜	— ⅛
Polaroid	143,200	38¼	+ ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	24.00	38.51
Advances	860	1062
Declines	653	475
Unchanged	400	391
Total Issues	1913	1928
New 1975-76 highs	212	351
New 1975-76 lows	0	0

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kaiser Ind	132,000	10⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	117,400	5⅝	+ ⅛
Presley Co	75,800	10⅜	—1½
CMI Corp	61,600	3⅞	+ ½
N Kinny Co	58,500	2	
Gladding	52,700	4¾	+ ⅞
Buttes Gas	47,200	24¼	—1⅛
Nat Patent	42,300	10⅜	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	40,200	32¾	— ⅛
Earth Rarcs	36,300	16⅛	+ ⅞

Approx total stock sales 3,160,000
Stock sales year ago 2,864,265

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
96.72	96.29	96.67	+0.36

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	968.99	976.54	962.06	971.35	— 3.93
20 Trn	198.64	200.49	197.30	199.03	— 0.32
15 Util	90.91	91.67	90.17	91.00	+ 0.13
65 Stk	296.39	298.84	294.26	297.02	— 0.79

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	113.67	111.83	113.12	+0.02
15 Rails	42.86	42.24	42.57	U.C.
60 Utilities	48.45	47.68	48.10	—0.02
500 Stocks	101.39	99.74	100.87	+0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.59	53.26	53.59	+0.04
Industrials	59.66	59.29	59.66	+0.04
Transportation	37.10	36.90	37.10	+0.03
Utilities	36.19	36.13	36.19	—0.02
Finance	51.62	51.18	51.62	+0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 30	238,225	605,445	2,793
Jan. 29	184,229	476,890	1,924
Jan. 28	179,839	470,182	2,106
Jan. 27	237,304	544,292	2,921
Jan. 26	257,796	621,731	3,896
Jan. 23	212,335	534,495	2,892

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Why pay more and why make a detour for your commodities trading in Chicago?

For further information please call

THEODOR ARNOLD
Kappelergasse 15, 8001 ZURICH.
Tel.: 27 51 11. Telex: 58004.

Currency Rates

February 2, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com	Swiss Fr.
Amsterdam	2.66	5.3980	103.27*	50.65*	34.43y	—	5.8050*	102.55*
Brussels (c)	38.995	79.305	15.175	8.7635	5.0565*	14.695	—	15.071
Frankfurt	2.5680	5.2088	—	57.57*	3.352x	96.28*	6.580*	99.23*
London (a)	2.02845	—	5.2080	9.0475	1.560	5.3935	76.96	5.2460
Milan					Closed			
Paris	4.4580	9.0505	173.270*	—	5.7850*	168.050*	11.4175	172.025*
Zurich	2.03845	—	5.2090	9.0475	0.3362*	97.28*	6.62*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.14075; Escudo: [illegible]; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.80; Schilling: 18.26; Sw. krona: 4.38225; Yen: [illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 40.01; Canadian $: 1.00035.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of [illegible]
(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.79	*.88½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.07½	*.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74-75	74-75
Lead spot, lb	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb	.63⅝	.63⅝-70
Tin (Straits) lb	3.3026	3.771
Zinc, E St L basis lb.	.37	.38½-.40
Silver N.Y. oz	4.025	4.150
Gold N Y oz	130.50	176.50
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	766.70	763.80

*Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 2, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	13.25	13.40	13.21	13.32	13.32
May	13.35	13.43	13.23	13.36	13.40
Jul	13.37	13.45	13.18	13.40	13.40
Sep	13.40	13.46	13.30	N13.40	13.42
Oct	13.35	13.42	13.30	B13.35	13.43
Mar	13.35	13.44	13.35	13.41	13.45
May	13.35	13.42	13.35	N13.39	13.45
Sales: 2,277.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Mar	70.75	71.70	70.75	71.60S	70.28
May	67.25	67.65	67.00	67.54S	66.25
Jul	64.80	65.45	64.70	65.10S	63.95
Sep	63.10	63.70	63.08	63.45S	62.25
Dec	70.70	60.80	60.30	60.65S	59.35
Sales: 803. Spot Accra 76.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Feb	54.80	54.80	54.80	54.40S	54.50
Mar	55.00	55.70	55.00	55.10S	54.90
May	56.00	56.30	55.90	55.70S	55.80
Jul	56.90	57.20	56.90	56.80S	56.60
Sep	57.80	57.90	57.70	57.70S	57.50
Dec	58.80	59.30	58.80	58.97S	58.60
Jan	59.90	60.30	59.90	60.30S	59.00
Sales: Estimated 1,440.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	9.99	10.50	9.85	10.50	10.00
Apr	12.00	12.55	12.00	12.55	11.85
May	15.40	15.80	15.40	15.80	15.30
Nov	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.17
Sales: 2,326.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Feb	399.50	403.30	399.50	399.10S	395.00
Mar	403.00	406.00	400.30	400.80S	397.00
May	406.50	411.00	405.00	405.60S	401.80
Jul	414.50	416.00	410.50	410.80S	406.90
Sep	419.70	422.50	415.50	410.40S	412.50
Dec	429.00	429.50	426.00	424.90S	421.00
Jan	430.70	430.70	427.00	427.80S	423.80
Mar	437.00	437.00	434.50	433.50S	429.50
May	443.00	443.00	440.00	439.30S	435.20
Sales: Estimated 4,790.					
GOLD (100 troy ounce)					
Feb	129.70	130.50	129.70	130.10S	128.20
Apr	130.50	131.40	130.50	131.36S	129.80
Jun	132.00	132.60	131.90	132.65S	130.20
Aug	132.60	133.90	132.60	134.90S	131.40
Oct	135.00	135.50	135.00	135.36S	132.70
Dec	135.80	136.90	135.80	136.69S	134.80
Feb	137.60	137.60	137.60	137.96S	135.30
Apr	138.20	139.80	138.20	139.10S	136.60
Jun	139.50	140.00	139.50	140.70S	137.80
Sales: 1,509.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

Feb. 2, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.53	3.60	3.53	3.57	3.50
May	3.58	3.65½	3.58	3.63½	3.56
Jul	3.62	3.68½	3.62	3.67	3.59
Sep	3.68	3.74½	3.68	3.73	3.65
Dec	3.79	3.83	3.78½	3.81½	3.73
Mar	3.86½	3.87¼	3.86	3.87	—
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.66	2.69	2.66	2.68¼	2.65
May	2.71½	2.74¼	2.71½	2.74	2.71
Jul	2.75	2.78	2.75	2.77½	2.74½
Sep	2.72½	2.75¾	2.72½	2.74¾	2.72
Dec	2.67½	2.70¼	2.67½	2.68½	2.66½
Mar	2.73	2.76¼	2.73	2.74¾	2.72½
Sep	1.48	1.50	1.48	1.49½	1.47½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.70	4.78	4.70	4.76½	4.67
May	4.79	4.86	4.79	4.84	4.76½
Jul	4.86	4.93	4.86	4.92½	4.82½
Aug	4.91	4.96	4.90½	4.96	4.87
Sep	4.94	4.99	4.94	4.99	4.90
Nov	4.99	5.05½	4.99	5.05½	4.96
Jan	5.07½	5.12	5.05½	5.12	5.02
Mar	5.12	5.19	5.12	5.19	—
May	5.18	5.24½	5.18	5.24½	—
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	15.70	16.10	15.70	15.95	15.45
May	16.00	16.25	15.85	16.15	15.75
Jul	16.15	16.45	16.10	16.40	16.00

	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug	16.25	16.45	16.15	16.4[illegible]
Sep	16.20	16.55	16.20	16.5[illegible]
Oct	16.25	16.60	16.25	16.5[illegible]
Dec	16.60	16.75	16.30	16.7[illegible]
Jan	16.80	16.80	16.70	16.8[illegible]
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)				
Mar	135.50	137.00	135.30	137.0[illegible]
May	137.30	139.20	137.00	139.2[illegible]
Jul	139.50	140.80	139.50	140.8[illegible]
Aug	141.00	142.00	140.50	142.0[illegible]
Sep	141.6	141.60	141.00	141.5[illegible]
Oct	142.50	142.50	141.20	142.0[illegible]
Dec	143.50	145.00	143.20	145.0[illegible]
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)				
Feb	400.00	403.50	398.00	398.5[illegible]
Mar	403.50	404.00	401.00	401.[illegible]
Jun	410.00	413.60	407.50	407.5[illegible]
Aug	415.50	418.00	413.00	413.[illegible]
Oct	421.5	423.50	419.50	420.0[illegible]
Dec	426.00	429.00	425.00	426.0[illegible]
Feb	432.00	434.50	430.00	431.5[illegible]
Apr	428.00	438.00	436.00	437.5[illegible]
Jun	444.80	444.00	442.00	443.8[illegible]
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 [illegible])				
Feb	38.15	39.10	38.15	38.9[illegible]
Apr	38.00	39.10	38.00	39.1[illegible]
Jun	41.40	42.55	41.40	42.4[illegible]
Aug	43.00	43.70	43.00	43.5[illegible]
Oct	42.50	42.97	42.50	42.8[illegible]
Dec	42.40	42.80	42.40	42.7[illegible]

Sales: Feb 2745; April 4304; Jun [illegible] Aug 1010; Oct 218; Dec 46.
Open interest: Feb 7977; April [illegible] June 6208; Aug 2744; Oct 1361; Dec [illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				
Feb	45.85	46.42	45.85	46.4[illegible]
Apr	41.10	41.75	40.92	41.3[illegible]
Jun	42.55	43.27	42.55	42.[illegible]
Jul	43.00	44.00	43.00	43.8[illegible]
Aug	42.15	42.75	41.90	42.[illegible]
Oct	39.90	40.40	39.85	b39.8[illegible]
Dec	40.70	41.35	40.70	41.0[illegible]
Feb	40.20	40.20	40.00	b40.1[illegible]

Sales: Feb 1632; April 2610; Jun [illegible] July 243; Aug 38; Oct 8; Dec 18; F[illegible]
Open interest: Feb 4039; April [illegible] June 2497; July 1732; Aug 572; O[illegible] Dec 197; Feb 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)				
Feb	56.05	57.15	55.90	56.[illegible]
Mar	53.10	54.55	53.10	54.[illegible]
Apr	49.25	49.35	48.75	b48.[illegible]
May	44.75	45.60	44.75	a45.[illegible]
Jun	46.90	47.10	46.80	a46.[illegible]
Sep	53.90	54.00	53.90	54.[illegible]

Sales: Feb 90; March 194; A[illegible] May 36; June 8; Sep 12.
Open interest: Feb 448; March [illegible] April 172; May 334; June 115; Sep [illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)				
Feb	65.75	67.20	64.75	65.[illegible]
Mar	64.80	66.40	64.75	65.[illegible]
May	65.00	66.85	66.25	65.[illegible]
Jul	66.00	67.30	65.60	66.[illegible]
Aug	63.65	65.07	63.60	b63.[illegible]

Sales: Feb 2150; March 1890; M[illegible] July 688; Aug 125.
Open interest: Feb 1909; March [illegible] May 1522; July 1919; Aug 793.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)				
Mar	131.00	132.00	129.70	130.9[illegible]
Jun	133.20	134.00	131.70	133.1[illegible]
Sep	134.90	135.40	134.00	135.2[illegible]
Dec	136.00	136.00	135.00	136.7[illegible]
Mar	138.00	140.50	138.00	140.[illegible]

Sales: March 1,494; June 47[illegible] 105; Dec. 45; March 21.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	159	156.50	156.75-156.90	159 -159.05
May	159	156.75	157.15-157.30	159 -159.35
Aug	159.60	157.75	158.05-158.20	159.95-160.05
Oct	160.45	158.50	158.65-158.75	160.30-160.40
Dec	160.75	158.95	159.25-159.35	160.50-160.75
Mar	160	159	159.05-159.25	160.75-161
May	No trade		159.10-159.75	160.70-160.75
Lots 2,996.				
COCOA				
Mar	780	768	777.50-778.50	768.50-769
May	762.50	745	761.50-762	749 -750
Jul	751.50	732	751 -751.50	734 -735
Sep	732	715	731 -732	717 -717.50
Dec	705	692	704.50-705	693 -694
Mar	697	684	696 -697	684 -685
May	692	680	686 -690	679.50-680
Lots: 3,348.				
COFFEE				
Mar	848	844	846 -848	840 -841
May	861	857	860 -861	854 -856
Jul	871	867	870 -871	865 -866
Sep	879	873	878 -879	870 -871
Nov	883	881	883 -884	877 -878
Jan	No trade		886 -888	887 -883
Mar	890		890 -890.50	— —
Lots: 615.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	586	586.50	585.50	586
3 months	604.50	605	604	604.50
Cathodes: spot	575	576	575	576
3 months	593	594	593	593.50
Tin: spot	3,165	3,169	3,132	3,133
3 months	3,227	3,228	3,192	3,193
Lead: spot	164.75	165	165.25	165.50
3 months	171	171.25	171.75	172
Zinc: spot	340	340.50	342	347.50
3 months	349.50	350	350.50	351
Silver: spot	199.50	199.70	196.50	197
3 months	204.20	204.40	201.30	201.50

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask.)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	1,576-1,585	—34
May	1,603	1,600	1,579-1,601	—19
Jul	1,603	—	1,598-1,600	—25
Aug	1,607	1,598	1,598-1,600	—23
Oct	1,595	—	1,591-1,594	—13
Nov	—	—	1,590-1,594	—12
Jan	1,594	1,597	1,591-1,595	—14
Mar	1,598	1,595	1,524-1,596	—16
Lots: 41.				
COCOA				
Mar	718.50	702	714- 717	+19
May	715	696	711- 712	+17
Jul	—	—	675- —	+27
Sep	703	679	699- 700	+24
Dec	650	646	645- 649.50	+14
Mar	—	—	630- —	+10
Lots: 500.				

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-212

Adams Exp	Emp 4.75pf	Pac P[illegible]
Aquirre Co	Empire Gas	Park[illegible]
AhmanHF	Fml Feder	PayLe[illegible]
AlaP 8.28pf	Gas Svc	PaPL[illegible]
Alco Stand	Gen Cigar	PaPL
Allis Chalm	Gen Motors	Pennz[illegible]
Am Airlin	Genesco Inc	Pennzl
AmEl Pw	Genstar Ltd	Pennz[illegible]
Am-Family	GF BusEqt	Ph El
AGln 1.80pf	Gibraltr Fin	Ph El
Am Stand	GoldWt Fin	Ph El
AmT&T pfA	GoldWtF pf	PorlGl
APL Cp	Granitvle	Potlat[illegible]
APL Cp pfC	Gray Drug	PPG I[illegible]
ApPw 8.12pf	GlfW 5.75pf	Pub S[illegible]
ArkLa Gas	Hamishfer	PSEG
ArmcoStl pf	HarteHks N	PSEG
Asd Spring	Heublein	PSInd
Avis Inc	HolidayIn A	PuerR[illegible]
Avnet pf C	Honeywell	PugSd
Aztec OilGs	House Fin	Reeve[illegible]
Bache Grp	HseF 2.37pf	Reliab
Best Prod	IC Inds	Relian[illegible]
Book Mnth	IC Inds pfA	Relian[illegible]
Brist Myer	Indiana Gas	Relian[illegible]
Cabot Corp	Inland Cont	Rexno[illegible]
CalPac Util	Int Paper	Rexnn[illegible]
Carr Gen	Interpub Gp	Raynk[illegible]
Celanese	IowaEl LIP	Reyno[illegible]
ClIILt 4.50pf	Johnsn Cont	RioGr[illegible]
ChiPneuT	Joy Mfg	Royal
CinG 4pf	Kane Miller	RTE [illegible]
Clev Cliffs	KCPL 3.80pf	St Joe[illegible]
CNA IncShr	KanGasEl	StJos
CoastSt Gas	Kidde Co	Savanl[illegible]
CsISIGs pfB	KLM Airl	Savin[illegible]
CsISIGs pfA	Kraftco Cp	SCM [illegible]
Coldwl Bnkr	Lear Sieg pf	Scott
Collins Fd	Leaseway	Scudd[illegible]
ColGas pfA	LonglLt pfE	Skagg[illegible]
Colum SoOh	Lynch CSys	Skelly
CmE 7.24pf	Massey F	Sola [illegible]
Cm-E 2.87pf	MEI Corp	South
ConEd 5pf	Merrill Lyn	SwsFo[illegible]
ConNGas pf	MetEd pf H	SwslF[illegible]
CnPw 7.76pf	MetEd pf G	Spring[illegible]
CnPw 7.72pf	MichS Tube	Suave
CnPw 7.45pf	Milt Bradly	Sundst[illegible]
ConPow 6pf	Minn PwLt	Tektro[illegible]
Crane Co	MoPub Svc	Teledy[illegible]
CrockNat pf	Molycorp	Toledo[illegible]
Cutler Hmm	Molycorp pf	Tonka
Dan River	Monsanto	Transa[illegible]
Dart Ind	Mor Nor	TRW
Dayco Corp	NatInd pf3A	Tyler
Deere Co	Nat Stand	Unilev[illegible]
DetE 9.32pf	NiM 10.60pf	Union
DetEd pf B	NiMo 7.72pf	Un 5l
Diam Shm	NorAm Phil	UnBrn[illegible]
DiamSh pfC	NorNat Gas	Unit I[illegible]
DiamSh pfD	Nwst Airl	US Fo[illegible]
Digital Eq	Nucor Corp	Univar
Disston Inc	OhE 10.76pf	UIPL
Dover Corp	OhE 10.48pf	VaEP
Dreyfus Cp	OhE 4.40pf	Vulcan[illegible]
Duqsne Lt	OhPow 14pf	Wayne[illegible]
Eaton Co pf	Olin Corp	Wesco
Elect Assoc	Olinkraft	Wsm
Elgin Natl	Oneida Ltd	Westvi[illegible]
ElPact Co	Pac Petrol	Winnel[illegible]

NEW LOWS- 0

N.Y. Cotton Mart Shu[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—There will be no trading [illegible] in futures markets for co[illegible] orange juice and wool on [illegible] New York Cotton Exchange [illegible] cause of inclement weather, [illegible] exchange reported.

Tourist Deficit Set

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—German tourists spent 20.7 [illegible] lion deutsche marks abroad [illegible] year, dwarfing the 7 b[illegible] DM foreign tourists spe[illegible] West Germany, the Econ[illegible] Ministry reported today.

Reserves Up in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (Reuter[illegible] Japan's gold and foreign [illegible] rency reserves rose last m[illegible] for the first time in six mo[illegible] by $338 million to $13.153 bil[illegible] the Finance Ministry annou[illegible] today. Banking sources said [illegible] increase was due to the ce[illegible] bank's support of the U.S. d[illegible]

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅞	23¾	Pfizer .76a	14	563	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+¼
40½	29	PhelpD 2.20	16	247	40⅛	39⅝	40	—½
17	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	282	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
95	74	PhilE pf9.50		z180	95⅛	95	95	+1½
77⅞	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z20	78	77	77	+⅞
79	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z200	77⅞	77¼	77¼	—1⅜
76½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z190	76¾	76	76¾	+¼
71½	57	PhilaEl pf7		z150	70	70	70	—⅛
14	10⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	32	13¾	13½	13⅝	—½
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr 1	16	465	57½	56⅝	57	—½
6	2	Philips Ind		37	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
40⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	13	x722	56	55	55⅝	—⅜
9⅞	3⅞	PhilVnH .40	26	18	9⅝	9½	9½	
19½	7⅜	Pickwik .24e	9	104	18⅝	17½	18¼	+¾
17	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	6	8	16¼	16½	16½	
6⅝	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt		126	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅜
44¼	35½	Pillsbury 1	14	174	40⅝	40	40½	+⅜
34⅝	19	Pion Co 1.20	10	28	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	—½
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	8	148	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	7	7	20¼	20	20¼	+½
39¼	28	Pittstn .80e	7	807	38⅝	38	38⅜	+⅜
28¾	15¼	PizzaHt .03e	14	77	27⅞	27	27⅞	+⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	9	24	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12		17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
18⅞	6⅝	Plessey .86e	7	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PNB MR .40	21	19	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
43⅝	15	Polaroid .32	27	1272	38⅝	37	38	+⅞
13¼	3⅝	Ponderosa	49	128	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	5	30	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅞
68	68	Portr pf5.50		z420	67	67	67	
18⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	42	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	—⅛
109½	98⅝	PoG pf 11.50		z600	109⅝	109	109⅝	+¼
38¼	29⅞	Potlch 1.50	15	35	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+1¼
13⅝	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	220	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
56⅝	50	PotEl pf5.50		z220	56½	56½	56½	
56	50	PotEl pf5.46		z300	56	55⅝	56	
49⅝	41	PotEl pf4.50		z140	48½	48	48	+½
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z1100	44½	44½	44½	—⅜
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	10	11½	11⅜	11⅝	—⅛
18⅝	10	Premr pf.90		6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
100¼	78½	ProctGam 2	21	398	92⅛	91⅝	91⅝	—⅜
10⅝	5⅞	ProdRsh .40	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	12	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PSA Inc		25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
17	12⅛	PSvCol 1.30	8	668	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+¼
20⅛	72	PSvEG 1.72	9	135	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
18	104	PSE pf 12.25		z2600	117⅝	117	117	—⅛
102½	82	PSEG pf9.62		z10	102	102	102	—½
81½	65	PSEG pf7.70		z100	81½	81½	81½	
78	61	PSEG pf7.40		z100	79	79	79	+1
54	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z160	54⅝	54	54⅝	+1⅛
27¼	26⅝	PSEG pf2.43		11	27¼	27	27⅛	+⅛
16	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		3	16	15½	15½	—⅛
43⅝	28⅞	P Svind 2.72	12	108	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	
107½	99	PSind pf9.44		z5600	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	+¾
20¼	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	37	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
29	24½	PSNH pf2.75		z620	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+¼
20¼	11⅛	PSvNM 1.36	9	285	20½	20	20½	+¾
9½	3	Publickr Ind	18	27	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		139	4	3⅝	4	+¼
4⅞	2⅞	PuerRi Cem		52	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
29⅝	18⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	50	30	29⅝	29⅞	
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	9	103	32⅛	31½	31¾	+½
16⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	112	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
23	14⅝	Purex pf1.35		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
5⅝	1⅛	Purita Fash		19	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
42	17⅝	Purolt 1.04	13	5	41	41	41	—⅜
28⅝	12⅞	QuakOat .84	13	245	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅜
106½	99	QuaO pf9.56		z280	106¼	106¼	106¼	
20¼	15	QuakStO .78	11	30	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
7½	4	Questor .01r		37	7	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
21	14¼	Questr pfA 2		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	

R

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
50¼	36	RalstonPu 1	17	338	49⅝	48⅞	49¼	+¼
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada Inn	19	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
10	6⅝	Rancoln .40		16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	—½
8¼	4⅞	Rapid Am		6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
28	20⅝	RapAm pf3		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+1
23	17⅝	Rap Irp 2.25		2	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	+⅜
31¼	17⅝	Raybest 1.50	5	4	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
22⅝	7⅞	Raymnt .48	6	32	17⅝	17⅛	17½	—⅛
59¼	25⅝	Raytheon 1	11	270	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	—¼
25⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	16	1583	25⅝	23⅝	25⅛	+⅝
53½	39	RCA cvpf 4		14	63	51½	53	+¼
43	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z30	42½	42⅛	42½	—¼
27	14⅞	ReadBat .40	4	61	18½	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Redman Ind		140	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	15	24	14⅝	14	14	—⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Reeves .80	8	27	29¼	28⅜	28⅞	—¼
15⅝	10	ReichCh .66	6	93	14⅛	13⅝	14¼	+⅛
9⅝	4⅛	RelIab St .64	9	50	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
22⅝	10⅛	RelianEl 1	9	253	23⅝	23	23⅛	+⅝
63⅝	35	Relian pf 3		17	65	63⅝	64⅛	+1¼
41	19⅛	Relia pf1.60		3	42½	42	42⅛	+1½
10	4⅞	Relian Grp		25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	RelGrp pfC		29	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
18⅝	10½	RelGrp pfB		2	16⅝	16⅝	16	+¼
12	6⅛	RepFinS .80	7	36	11⅝	11	11⅞	+⅛
3⅛	⅝	RepMtg Inv		23	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60	8	144	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	
10⅝	4⅞	ResrvOil .16	7	188	9⅝	9	9	+⅛
45¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	27	65	44	43½	43⅝	—¼
14½	6	Rever Copp		103	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	19	66	78⅝	77½	77½	—⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Rexham .50	9	69	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	7	93	26	25⅝	26	+⅜
37⅝	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		6	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+⅝
67	49⅛	Reynln 3.08	9	302	64⅝	63	63⅝	+⅛
77	50⅞	Reyln pf2.25		2	73½	73	73½	+⅛
32½	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	9	186	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+¼
12	7	ReySec .40a	6	83	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
12⅝	8	Richardsn 1	14	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
25⅛	10⅞	RichMer .64	13	44	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+½
14⅝	9⅛	Richmnd .80	16	78	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
29½	10¼	RiegelT 1.50	7	x87	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	—¼
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅝	RioGr pf.80		40	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+⅛
19⅛	4⅛	RiteAid .16	19	130	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
24⅝	11⅛	RivianF .96	11	20	21⅝	21⅜	21½	—⅛
18⅝	9	Robshaw .70	23	17	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
25⅝	13¼	Robrtsn .50	5	35	25⅛	25	25	—¼
15⅝	9	Robins .28a	12	233	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+½
17⅛	10¼	RochG 1.28b	7	13	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+¼
13⅞	9⅝	RochTel .88	7	58	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
14¼	4⅞	Rockowr .64	19	44	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+¼
28⅞	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	145	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
70½	50	RkInt pf4.75		14	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
25⅝	17	RkInt pf1.35		17	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
86⅞	45⅛	RohmH 1.28	37	x162	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—⅜
11	4⅛	Rohr Ind		65	5⅝	5½	5½	
26⅞	11⅛	Rollins .30	17	144	26⅝	26	26⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4	Ronson Cp	53	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
19	9⅛	Roper 1.20	14	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
25⅛	17⅝	RorerA .94	11	180	21⅝	21	21⅛	+½
48⅛	23	Rosario .40b	11	74	25	24⅛	25	+½
37⅝	19⅝	Rowan .20	4	16	26⅝	25⅞	26	
9⅝	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	14	26	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
45	24⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	553	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+⅛
7½	3⅛	Rovlind .45t	10	114	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
7	3¼	RTE Cp .16	49	59	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
27⅝	14	Rubbrm .40	26	39	27½	27	27	—⅜
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	5	70	18½	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
14⅝	5⅛	RussTog .76	31	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
11⅝	3⅛	Ryder Sys		361	11⅛	10⅝	11	

S

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅝	25	SabineR .40	10	22	36½	35½	35½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	15	15	3	2⅞	3	—⅛
45⅝	34⅛	SafewySir 2	10	119	44	43⅝	44	+⅛
11⅝	3	Saga Corp	9	104	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
41⅛	26⅛	StJoMin 1.20	10	181	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+⅝
12⅝	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	10	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
30	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	15	18	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—½
11⅛	9⅝	StPaulS .96a		29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
40⅛	19⅝	StRegP 1.52	10	375	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+¼
8⅛	3½	Salant .24b	15	57	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
13⅝	10	SanDGs 1.28	13	238	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
10⅝	2⅝	Sandrs Asso	16	77	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
14¼	5⅝	SJuanR .99t	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
36⅛	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	173	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+⅛
10⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
35⅞	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	8	51	23⅛	23	23⅝	
14	6⅛	SargWel .40	8	33	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
5⅛	3	Saul RlEst		33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	SavanE .45e	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
72⅝	10⅝	SavEl pf1.28		47	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Sav A Stop		9	4	4	4	
9¼	3	SavOnDr .20	15	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
9⅝	1⅛	SavInB Mch	48	132	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Saxon Ind	9	210	5½	5¼	5⅛	+⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3⅞	1⅞	SCA Svc		299	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
67⅛	44½	SchergPl .88	23	x530	55⅞	55	55⅞	+⅞
30⅝	15½	SchlitzBr .68	23	191	22¾	22	22¾	+⅛
90½	67	Schlumb .80	22	353	79	77⅞	78⅞	+1⅛
15	9	SCM Cp .70	6	93	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	SCOA In .70	7	76	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
9⅝	5½	ScotLad .36	4	35	7	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅝	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	10	54	22¼	21½	22⅛	+¼
17⅝	8⅛	ScottFor .74	7	102	17⅝	17¼	17½	
20⅝	12⅝	ScottPap .68	41	452	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	19	95	8⅞	8⅝	8½	
15	8⅛	ScovilMfg 1	38	38	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
36⅝	25⅛	Scovil pf2.50		9	33½	33½	33½	
6⅝	4	ScudDuoVt	12	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		92	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	5	13	18⅝	18	18½	+⅜
31⅛	9⅝	SeabCL 1.40	8	116	25⅝	25	25⅝	+¼
6⅝	2⅛	SeabWA .22t	8	64	5	4⅞	5	
37	25	Seagram .80	15	38	31¼	30⅞	31	
6⅝	3	Seagrave	12	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
18¼	7	SealdPw .90	10	18	17⅝	17	17	—½
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	10	842	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	27	362	69	68⅛	68⅞	—½
4	⅝	Seatrain Lin		79	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
38⅞	19⅝	Sedcolnc .18	6	160	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
7⅞	5⅛	SvcCplnt .12	5	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅝	5½	Servomt .46	9	36	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Shakspre .28	19	x36	7	7	7	+⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Shapell .10	10	15	14⅛	13⅞	14	—½
57⅞	39⅝	ShellOil 2.60	7	x18	52	51⅝	51⅝	+⅝
32⅝	11⅛	ShellT 1.12e	5	3	31⅛	31½	31½	+⅛
13⅝	4⅛	ShellerGl .56	6	x88	13½	13	13½	+¼
19	10½	ShlGl pf1.40		x5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
22	10⅞	ShlGl pf1.35		x2	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
48⅞	32⅝	SherwW 2.20	16	x36	38⅝	37½	37½	—⅜
11	8¼	SierrPac .92	9	30	11	10⅝	11	+¼
19⅝	13⅞	Signal .90b	7	50	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
41⅛	32	Signal pf2.20		3	38	37	38	+⅞
41⅛	25⅛	SignodeCp 1	14	x2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24	12	Simm .88a	15	539	23	22⅛	23	+⅜
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	21	320	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Singer .30p		1843	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	—⅜
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		99	30⅛	30	30⅛	—1⅛
35⅛	10⅛	SkaggCo .60	6	168	37	36½	37	+2
70⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	3	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	28	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅜
26	12⅝	Skyline .24	66	260	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜
12¼	7½	SmithAO .60		30	12	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
38⅝	15⅛	SmithInt .36	9	71	33⅝	32⅝	33½	
63⅝	43¼	Smithkline 2	15	33	63¼	62¼	63	+⅛
15⅝	7⅛	SmithTr .50	10	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22⅝	10½	Smucker .80	9	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
13⅞	7⅛	SolaBas .70	7	62	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	30	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	35	579	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅛
35	27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	8	5	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
11	4⅛	SOS Con .40	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	91	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
30	23½	SCEG pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½	—½
16⅛	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅛	7⅝	Soudwn .15e	5	13	12	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅛	16⅛	Sdwn pf1.80		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16	9⅛	SoestBkg .80	11	57	14	13⅝	13⅝	—½
8⅛	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	16	SoCalE 1.68	7	21	21⅝	21¼	21½	
16⅝	8¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	821	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
36	23⅝	SoInGE 2.48	8	9	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+⅝
59⅛	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	22	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	—⅛
36⅝	28⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	10	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
45⅛	41⅛	SoNE pf3.82		10	45	46	46	+⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	14	141	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+⅛
6⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	166	61⅛	61	61⅛	+⅝
60½	44	SouRy pfA 3		2	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+½
6⅛	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		47	6	5⅞	5⅞	
34½	19⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	8	17	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
29½	15⅝	Southld .40b	13	86	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
9	4⅛	SwstFor .20	10	67	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		23	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SwstPSv .98	10	68	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	18	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	355	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		29	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	24	43	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
28	14¼	SquarD 1.10	19	216	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
5⅞-5 15/16	3½-4	½-1	10¼-10⅝
5 -5⅛	3⅝-3 13/16	⅞-1	10¼-10½
5 11/16-5 13/16	3¾-3⅞	1⅛-1 5/16	10½-10¾
5⅞-6	4 -4⅛	2⅛-2½	10⅝-10⅞
6 11/16-6 13/16	4 11/16-4 13/16	3¼-3½	11⅛-11⅜

European Gold Markets

Feb. 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.40	130.40	+2.25
Zurich	128.375	130.125	+1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	132.23	133.82	+2.47

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 2, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	310	Matsu E. Wks.	580
Canon	336	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	159
Dai Nip. Print.	520	Mitsubi Corp.	484
Fuji Bank	349	Mitsui Co.	495
Fuji Photo	448	Mitsukoshi	485
Hitachi	199	Nippon Elec.	212
Honda Motor	770	Sharp	352
C Itoh	350	Shiseido	1,110
Japan Air Lines	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,600
Kansai El Pwr.	699	Sumitomo Bank	340
Kao soap	495	Taisho Marine	317
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda	230
Komatsu	381	Teijin	174
Kubota	328	Tokio Marine	602
Matsu Ind.	621	Toray	156
		Toyota	675

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	102.40	101.00	102.40	97.40
Brussels	130.78	130.09	130.78	123.74
Frankfurt	153.51	153.79	155.47	150.24
London 30	412.30	417.40	417.40	381.60
London 500	178.49	178.83	178.83	161.71
Milan	89.41	88.17	89.41	81.30
Paris	104.80	104.50	105.00	100.40
Sydney	459.15	456.30	473.05	445.32
Tokyo (n)	342.46	342.84	342.84	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4670.29	4684.35	4684.35	4403.06
Zurich	300.76	298.30	308.10	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

[In]ternational Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

France 9½-82	101¾	102¾
...i 10⅛-80	103½	104½
...and 8-87	93¾	94¾
...I.D. 10¼-81	103½	104½
...R.D. 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
...Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
...E 9-82	100½	101½
...P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
...agaard 8¾-86	96	97
...en Hill 10-90	104	105
...en Hill 9½-81	102¼	103¼
...sberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
...ler 8-87	92¾	93¾
...9¼-85	100¼	101¼
...Rhone 10-80/8	103½	104½
...Food 7½-87	90¼	91½
...co 8-86	98¾	99¾
...Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
...n Coun 7¾-87	87	88
...n Tel 8½-86	99¾	103¾
...ing 8½-86	101¾	102¾
...Ham 8-87	93¼	94¼
...l 8-87	93¼	94¼
...mark 9-82	104	105
...mark 7½-90	86	87
...Cor 8½-86	102	103
...nt 7½-78	101	102
...9½-85	100½	101½
...9¾-85	101	102
...son 9¼-85	103½	104½
...7½-78	100¼	101¼
...8-86 Nov	99¾	100¾
...Chic 7-80	97½	98¼
...Cable 8¼-87	90½	91½
...Mills 8-86	97¼	98¼
...Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
...Mot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
...d 9¼-83	99½	100½
...8¾-86	101	102
...L. 9½-82	100½	101½
...Util 8¼-82	95¾	96¾
...berley 8½-86	101¾	102¾
...alin 7½-88	87½	88½
...s 9¼-80	103½	104½
...real 9¼-81	101½	102½
...rola 8-87	94	95
...aland 9¼-82	102¼	103¼
...omBk 7½-87	89	90
...k Hyd 9¾-85	102	103

NorthAMR 7¾-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	97	98
Oslo 8¾-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 8-88	94¼	95¼
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	102½	103½
Pennwlt 8-87	94	95
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queensld 8½-86	93½	94½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	97¾	92¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	95	96
Skandin 10¼-80	104¾	105¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
TokioCur 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	99¾	100¾
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 9½-85	100¾	101¾
Volvo 8-87	92	93

Borden 5-92	97	99
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	83½	85½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	55½	57½
Chrysler 5-88	58½	60½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	80½	82½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	93	95
Ford 6-86	92½	94½
Ford 5-88	80	82
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88	90
Gen Food 4½-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	92	94
Gulf West 5-88	98	100
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	71	73
Komatsu 7¼-90	107	109
Matsushita 6¼-90	106	108
Mitsui 7¼-90	108½	110½
McDerm 4¾-87	131	133
Morgan JP 4¼-87	114	116
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	97½	99½
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	103½	105½
R.C.A. 5-88	78½	80½
Revlon 4¾-83	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	125½	127½
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	87	89
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	110	112
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Borden 6¾-91	104	106

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.46	90.30	103.86
Previous	99.43	90.29	103.39

European Markets

(in local currencies)

(Yesterday's closing prices)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47
Albert Heijn	112
Algembank	350
Amrobank	81.20
A'dam	95.10
Fokker	43.60
Heineken	150.70
H.V.A.	54
Holl-Am-H	77
Hoogovens	65.80
K.L.M.	99
Nation. Ned.	96.80
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	33.80
Robeco	200.30
Rolinco	145.60
Royal Dutch	120
Unilever	126.40
Van Ommer	245.50
VerMach	186

Brussels

Arbed	4,530
Brux-Lamb	2,070
Cock Ougree	1,006
Electrobel	6,060
GB-Inno-BM	2,000
Hoboken	4,250
Pétrofina	5,950
Ph Gevaert	1,498
Soc Générale	2,790
Solvay	2,730
Un Minière	1,482

Frankfurt

AEG	95.30
BASF	164.50
Bayer	134.70
Commerzbk	207.20
Cont Gummi	101.90
Daimler	351.50
Deemag	186.50
DeutBank	327.50
DresdeBk	259
Hoechst	158.80
Gels Aktien	81
Hoesch	64.60
Karlsdt	426
Kaufhof	265
KHD	189
Lufthansa	83
Mannesmann	328.50
Metallgesell	257
Neckermann	100.50
Rheinstahl	92
RWE new	153
Schering	370
Siemens	308.30
Thyssen	119.30
Veba	115.70
Volkswagen	157.50

London

Augo-Am cp	3.29
Anglo-Am	£29.00
Barclay Bk	3.50
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.28
Boots	1.41
Bowater	1.91
Brit-Am Tob	3.59
Brit Oxyg	0.64
Brit Pet	5.88
Burmah	0.48
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.68
Courtaulds	1.66
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer D	3.17
Decca Rec	2.74
Distillers	1.51
Dunlop	0.78
E Mustline	2.46
GEC	1.58
FreeStGed	£21⅝
GKN	3.07
Glaxo Gr	3.87
Gold Fields	1.99
Gt Un St	2.22
Guinness	1.40
Hawker-Sidd	4.04
Hudson Bay	£14.25
Imp Chem	3.81
Imps	0.84
Mark & Spen	1.08
MetalBox	2.96
Nicholls	0.58
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.46
Rank Org	1.60
Royal Dutch	£37.00
R.T.Z.	2.01
Shell	3.91
Thorn (A)	2.54
Tube Invest	3.47
Union Carb	4.08
Vickers	1.67
War L3½	£27⅝
West Deep	£13.50
West Drief	£29.25
West Hold	£24⅝
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.77
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	7,245
Erba	2,550
Erc Marelli	500.125
Fiat	1,616
Finsider	307
Generali	8,110
IFI	2,495
Italgas	598
Italsider	345.5
LaRinas	66
Montedis	538.75
Olivetti	1,359.50
Pirelli	890
Snia Visco	1,649
Terni	370

Paris

Air Liquide	365.20
Allmentaire	80
BSN	666
Carrefour	2,051
Cim Lafarge	191.20
Citroën	41.90
Cie Bancaire	474.80
CFP	146
CGE	310.70
CCF	151
Ferodo	439
Imétal	93.90
L'Oréal	992
Mach Bull	36.10
Michelin	1,359
Moët-Henn	571
Moulinex	287
Paribas	188.50
PUK	104.50
Penarroya	60.60
Perrier	107
Peugeot	320
Rh Poulenc	105.20
Sacilor	69.70
St Gobain	141
Suez	277
Télémécan	745
Thomson	242
Usinor	72

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,155
Buehrle	1,500
B Bovert	1,550
Ciba-Geigy	1,655
Cr Suisse	2,780
Fischer	590
HofRochN	11,350
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	5,190
Sté B Suisse	492
Sulzer	2,520
U.B. Suisse	3,590

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[N]EW YORK (AP) — The following list [of] a selected [Nati]onal Securities [Deal]ers Assn., over-the-counter Bank, [Insu]rance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Feb. 2, 1976

	Bid	Ask
[Ban]k and Trkst		
...k Sy	42¼	43
...Vn F	1⅜	1½
...Bks	20¼	21¼r
...w Cp	19⅝	20¼r
...Bkf	16	16½
...l4Bnk	18	19
Insurance		
...JnnLf	17⅛	17⅝
Industrials		
...PrS	6	7
...Inc	7⅛	7½
...Cp	1⅝	2⅛
...hnt	19½	20¼
...sn W	9½	8
...Rot	2¼	2½
...rts	7	7⅛
...Inc	7⅝	8⅛
...Bac	5⅝	6
...Lab	1¼	1⅝
...Exp	40⅞	41½
...Finl	6⅛	6½
...Furn	2⅞	3⅛
...Great	10⅝	11⅛
...Telev	19	19¼
...Weld	10¼	17⅝
...Dv	⅝	1
...Tla	6⅝	7¼
...us B	36½	37
...May	2⅛	2⅝
...HG	17¾	18¼
...la	6¼	6⅝
...Bot	16	6⅝
...s Lt	14¼	14⅝
...At	4½	5
...Hy	13⅝	14⅛
...Rlt	7⅝	8⅛
...tt F	19	19⅝
...Mk	9⅛	9⅝
...F	4⅝	5⅛
...Lab	43¾	44½
...Co	7⅛	7⅝
...Son	99½	100½
...r	1	1⅛
...Hills	21	21⅝
...Int	2⅞	3⅛
...AH	7⅛	7⅝
...m	4⅛	5
...s	8⅞	9⅝
...Sca	14⅛	15⅛
...ing	4	4½
...M	6⅛	6⅝
...ye	9⅝	10⅛
...Sim	5⅞	6¼
...Sv	27⅛	28½
...Ch	2⅛	2½
...H	⅝	1
...Swst	6⅝	7¼
...Air	3	3¼
...Tec	2	3
...Cp	2⅞	3½
...PS	13	13½
...Lee	9¼	10¼
...Ut	10	11
...rldg	71½	73
...Cp	5⅝	5⅞
...se	139	148

	Bid	Ask
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	31⅛	32⅛
CitznUt B	29	29½
Clark Mt	34¼	35¼
Clow Cp	7¼	7⅝
Colu Vent	1⅛	2¼
Com Clr	15	15⅝
Coml Sh	23½	24
Comw Pa	26	26¼
Con Pap	55	56
Craw Co	19	19¾
Cross Co	14	14⅝
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	4½	5½
Data Dgn	2⅛	2½
Data 100	7⅛	8¼
Dayt Inc	35	37
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb Ag	38	39
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	25¼	26
Det CanT	13	14
Det IntBr	30⅝	31⅝
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	15	15⅝
Dixo Cru	19	19⅝
Docutel	8⅝	9
Dollar G	9½	9⅞
Dorch G	11⅛	11⅞
Dow Jone	30	30¼
Doyle DB	11¼	11¾
Dunkin D	6⅛	6½
Duriron	21½	22½
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅜
Econ Lab	30¼	30¾
ElPas El	14	14⅝
Elba Syst	4	4⅝
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8⅝	9⅞
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	4¼	4¾
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	16½	17
Ethan Al	18¾	19½
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	4¼	4⅝
Fst Bost	21⅝	22¼
Flcknr	12¼	12¾
Fla WatU	⅝	1
Forest O	17¼	17⅝
Frmlgil	⅝	1
Fotomat	18⅛	18½
Frkln Cp	3⅜	3⅝
Frnkln El	8⅝	9⅛
Frnd Ice	23½	24½
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	9¼	10
Graph Cn	15½	16¼
Green Mt	9¼	10¼
Grey Adv	9⅝	9⅞
Gulf Intst	10	10½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	9⅝	9⅞
Henred F	18¾	19½
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	73½	73¾
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pep	22¾	23¼
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6
Hyatt Int	4¼	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Itronl G	13½	14
InBk Wsh	3⅝	3⅝

	Bid	Ask
IaSou Ut	24⅝	25
Jamsby	13½	14¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	3¼	3⅝
Kaisr Stl	44½	45½
KaisStl pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	21	21¾
Kamps A	8⅛	9
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅛	2¾
Kear Tr	6	6⅝
Kelly Svc	16⅝	17½
Keuff Ess	13⅝	14⅛
Keye Fib	16⅝	17⅛
Key CusF	7⅛	8⅛
King Int	1⅝	1⅞
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	25	25¼
Land Res	1	1⅛
Lin Bcast	14½	14⅞
Log Etrn	2⅝	3
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅝
Mal Rlty	1	1⅛
Mallkrt	49	50
Manor C	2¼	2⅝
Marit Frt	4¼	5¼
Maul LP	7⅝	8⅛
McCor	36¼	37
McQuay	13½	14¼
Measur	16⅝	17⅛
Medtrn	28¾	29¼
Merid In	1½	2½
Mdlsx W	14	15
Midld Ca	1¾	2⅛
Midw Gt	13	14
Millipr	53	55
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19¾	20¼
Miss Vl G	13½	14½
Mrs S Pie	15	15¾
Monf Col	6¼	6⅝
Moore P	7⅝	8¼
Moore S	15¼	16⅛
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	10	11
Nareg Co	7¼	8
Nat G&D	9½	10¼
Nat Lib	4⅛	4½
N SecRsh	4¼	4⅝
Natmw Rl	4⅛	5½
NJ Nat G	13⅝	14½
Nielsn A	22¼	22¾
Nielsn B	22⅛	23
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12
NoEOl im	27	27¾
Nortrp Kl	15¾	16¼
NW NatG	8⅝	9⅛
NW PuSv	18¾	19¼
Noxel Cp	14⅝	15¼
Ogilvy M	25¼	26
Ohio Ferr	16⅝	17¾
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅞
Ormont	5⅝	6
Otter TP	18⅝	19¼
Over NA	7¾	8½
Pabst Br	24⅝	25⅛
PacGa R	28½	29⅛
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	3	3½
Pauley P	6	6⅝
Pearl Mf	18	19
Pa Enter	16¼	16⅝
PrzlOff B	11⅝	12⅛

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	7⅝	7⅞
Petrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	69	70½
Pettibon	26¼	27¼
Philip L	12⅝	12⅞
Piedmt A	4¾	5¼
Pinkrtn	39	39¾
Pion HiB	28	28½
Pistilin	1¼	2⅛
Possis Cp	1¼	2¼
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	11⅝	11⅞
P Bennet	16½	17½
PutD Cap	5⅝	5⅞
Qual Inns	2⅛	2⅞
Regen Pr	3⅝	4¼
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	215	220
Raymnd	12½	13½
Recog Eq	7⅛	7⅝
Road Ex	45¼	46
Robin M	10⅛	11⅛
Roselon	4	4⅝
Rouse	3⅝	4⅛
Rus Stov	16	16¾
Sadlier	1¼	2¼
Scan Dat	2½	2⅞
Scripps H	23½	25
Seis Delt	2⅛	2½
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	39¾	40½
Snap Tls	33½	34½
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	13	13⅝
Sw Gs Cp	11⅛	11⅝
Sw El Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	17½	18¼
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	12	14
Steris Str	4⅝	5¼
Strawb Cl	25	26½
Suodal F	1⅛	1⅝
Super El	6	6⅝
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅝
Tampax	38¼	39¼
Taylr Wi	14⅝	14⅞
Tech Pub	7½	8½
Tecum P	37	39
Tennant	28	30
Tifny Co	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	11⅝	11⅞
Trico Pd	28½	30½
Tritn OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	14⅞	15⅝
Un McGil	10½	11½
US Brknt	4¾	5⅛
US TrkLn	13½	14
Up Pen P	15¼	20
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅝
VanD Air	7	7¾
Vance S	4¼	4¾
Velcro	7⅝	8¼
Ventron	22	22¾
Wads Pu	9½	10
Wsh NG	11¾	12¼
Webb Re	5⅝	5⅞
Weco Dvl	1¾	2
Weight W	6¼	6⅝
Waldtrn	1⅜	2½
Waling W	9	9½
Well Gar	3½	4¼
Welsbch	3⅛	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	⅝	2⅛
Westmd	47½	48¼
Wisc PL	18⅝	18¾
Wdwrd L	26¼	26¾
Wright W	4⅝	5
ZionUt B	19½	20¼

FCE Quotations

Feb. 3, 1976		Mar	Jun	Sep
DJIA	bid	958	961	961
971.35	offer	964	980	985
FTI	bid	405	400	405
412.3	offer	415	415	425
TKDJ	bid	4650	4600	4600
4478.29	offer	4750	4800	4900

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 58. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

On January 30, 1976...

Smith, Barney & Co. and Harris, Upham & Co. combined all of their strengths and talents to become one of the largest, best-capitalized investment firms anywhere.

As Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., we share more than a century of achievement as independently successful firms guided by two very fundamental principles: integrity and quality.

Principles expressed best, perhaps, by the skills, the character and professional caliber of our people.

Our hallmarks are—

Investment banking—the whole breadth of financing services for corporations, municipalities and governments.

Exceptional institutional research, block trading and market making.

Diversity of investment services for investors: *stocks, bonds, options, commodities, portfolio management, real estate,* mutual funds and investment trusts.

Asset management for pension and endowment funds, foundations and other institutions.

From our point of view, changing investment patterns and the enormous demand for capital by industry and government in the years ahead created an ideal climate in which to bring together two firms thoroughly compatible and complementary in management and investment philosophies.

From your point of view, the combination of our two firms means *added scope in reaching new sources of capital and the ability* to provide innovative financing approaches worldwide.

It means all of our services are more readily available through more than 1,000 Registered Representatives in 80 cities *in the U.S. and overseas.*

And it means that our strong capital and disciplined management *practices ensure the stability and sound organization essential* to maintaining the quality of our investment services.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham.

One new name for two old firms that have successfully coupled all of their strengths—for the future.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

New York • Paris • London • Geneva • Zurich • Tokyo

GUESS WHO JUST PUT TOGETHER THE BIGGEST BANK MERGER IN U.S. HISTORY ?

If you guessed Marine Midland, you guessed right.

The new Marine Midland Bank. Created as of January 1, 1976 by the merger of ten regional banks.

Now "Marine Midland" means one big, solid bank with over $11-billion in assets. More than $500-million in capital and reserves. Over 300 branches, 29 overseas offices, and 22 associated financial institutions. And of course, the services and capabilities you'd expect from one of the 12 largest banks in the United States.

The brand new Marine Midland Bank.

Who would have guessed? Marine Midland Bank.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

Total investment securities	$ 1.4 billion
Total loans and mortgages	6.4 billion
Other assets	3.2 billion
Total assets	$11.0 billion
Total deposits	$ 9.1 billion
Capital and reserves for possible loan losses	.6 billion
Other liabilities	1.3 billion
Total liabilities, reserves and capital	$11.0 billion

HERE'S WHERE TO FIND US

IN NEW YORK STATE

Main Offices in:
New York—140 Broadway, 10015
Buffalo—One Marine Midland Center, 14240
314 other banking offices throughout New York State, plus 41 other offices in 12 states

WORLDWIDE

EUROPE AND THE MID-EAST

Branch Banking Offices in London and Paris
A Merchant Bank in London
Other offices in Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, Madrid, Rome, and Tehran

ASIA

Branch Banking Offices in Singapore and Tokyo
Other offices in Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, Sydney, and Tokyo

THE AMERICAS

Branch Banking Offices in Panamá City and Nassau
Other offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, Panamá City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Toronto

Associated Financial Institutions in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Turkey, and Venezuela

MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Member FDIC

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	18	220	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅛
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	5	62	47¼	47¼	47¾	— 1¼
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		23	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
40⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	17	151	38¼	37½	38⅛	— ⅛
50½	45	StdBr pf3.50		z50	47	47	47	— ¾
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	25	15	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	530	31⅝	31	31½	
53¼	36	StOilInd 2.30	8	728	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ¼
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	20	278	69⅞	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
11¼	5¾	StdPress .40	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	StdPrud .66	18	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Standex .60	6	70	12¼	11¾	12	— ½
24¼	12⅜	StanWk 1.04	12	8	24⅛	23½	24	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
4¾	¾	StaMut Inv		22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		24	11⅜	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
106⅜	40	StaufCh 2.40	11	x121	105¾	104¼	104½	— ⅜
7¼	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	1	7	7	7	
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	337	19½	19¼	19½	— ¼
5⅞	2	SterlPre .11t	6	29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	11	47	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
22¾	18⅞	StevensJ .80	13	98	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
30½	17	StewWa 1.96	9	24	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
22¾	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	7	80	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ¾
13	10½	StokVC pf 1		z100	13	13	13	+ ⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	9	15	60⅞	60¼	60½	
16½	8⅞	StoneCon .60	5	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
23	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9	Storge Tech	6	161	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	11	71	18½	18¼	18½	
13¾	6⅛	StridRite .70	9	29	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
45⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	9	39	45¾	45½	45½	— ¾
72	46	StuWr pfB5		1	70	70	70	— 1
84½	16	StW pfA1.40		3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
5	1½	Suave Shoe	10	185	5¼	4⅞	5	
18⅝	11¾	SubProGs 1	7	38	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	3	26	7½	7	7	— ⅜
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		31	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37½	25½	SunOil 1r	7	50	31½	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
40½	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		38	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
24	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	14	79	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	7	127	21	20¼	21	
40⅝	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	34	11¾	11⅛	11½	
29½	15	SupVal 1.10	9	42	29¼	28⅝	29¾	— ½
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	11	22	175½	166¾	175½	+ 9
6¼	3	SupmkG .20	20	34	5½	5⅜	5½	
30⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	10	60	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
6⅞	2⅝	Sutro Mtg		8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15	4	Swank .60a	11	120	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	77	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	38	38	38	— ½
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		T						
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	21	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	Talcott Nat		77	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	5	Talley .60	7	106	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		9	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
19	9½	TampEl 1.04	10	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
38¼	22½	Tandy Corp	13	244	36⅞	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅜
21¾	12	Tandycrft	11	192	20⅝	18¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4	Tappan .20		21	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
37	18	Technicare	25	161	32¾	31⅛	32¾	+ 1⅝
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	9	15	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
15½	5	Technicon	14	139	13½	12	13⅛	— ⅛
57	18⅛	Tektronx .24	18	26	56⅞	56⅝	56¾	+ ½
7⅝	2⅝	Telecor .30	8	46	7	6⅞	6¾	— ¼
34⅞	9½	Teledyn .32t	10	355	33¾	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
70½	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		5	71	70⅞	71	+ ¾
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		209	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	10	753	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.76	7	1203	28¾	28	28½	— 1
118¼	74	Tennc pf5.50		4	105	103¾	105	— 4½
20⅝	12¾	TesoroPet 1	4	550	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25½	Tesor pf2.16		245	29⅝	29	29½	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2	9	1289	26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ⅜
40	28¼	TexComm 1	12	40	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
39⅛	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	x164	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅞
29⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		x1223	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
34	23¼	TexGsT 1.88	9	35	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
36⅜	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	10	282	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅞
14¾	8¾	Texasind 1b	11	x7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
120½	61	TexInst 1	43	248	118⅞	115½	118	+ 1¾
10¾	5¼	Texas Intl	7	67	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21½	11⅝	TexOGs .01b	8	152	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	17	2	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16¾	TexUt 1.24	11	378	22	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	2¾	Textl Ind		52	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
26	12⅛	Textron 1.10	10	227	24¾	24	24⅜	— ⅜
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		22	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ 1
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	Thiokol .70	7	848	16⅛	15½	16	— ¼
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	21	4	36½	36¼	36¼	
11	5	Thomln .40b	24	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
9½	4⅛	ThomJW .50	36	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	ThriftDg .40	13	42	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	18	144	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
42⅝	26¾	TidwatM .70	6	27	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Tiger Intl .40	16	181	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ¼
69½	24¾	TimeInc 2	15	85	67½	66½	66½	— 1
21⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	15	168	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
47⅞	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	43	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Tish Rlty		19	12	11¾	11⅜	
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	37	25⅛	24⅞	25	
14¼	6¼	TonkaCp .40	12	128	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	TootRol .40b	17	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	18	26¼	26	26⅛	
30½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	18	82	29¾	27½	29½	
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		147	9	8⅞	9	
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11	6	Transam .62	10	1319	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	TranInc 1.92		16	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
10⅝	7¾	Transco .80	11	122	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	Transcn .45	10	29	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅛	TranOhF .20	5	89	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	7	31	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
29¼	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	14	293	26⅞	26¼	26½	
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		9	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ½
11⅞	4½	TRE Corp		84	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.52e		85	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
16	10⅞	Trianind .90	5	x16	13¼	13	13	— ½
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	4	73	28⅝	27⅞	28	
30	13¾	Tropican .20	21	26	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	14¼	TRW In 1.20	10	223	29½	29	29½	+ ½
69¼	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		3	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅝
13⅞	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	116	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
15⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	5	120	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	10	238	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	+ 1
37⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	6	108	28¾	27¼	28¾	+ 1⅝
		U - V						
29⅞	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	22	198	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
29½	13¾	UAL pf.40		1	27	27	27	
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	6	11	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
15¼	10¼	UGI Cp 1.40	7	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
28½	25	UGI pf2.75		z920	28⅝	28	28	
13⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	9	25	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
3	⅞	UMET Tr		4	1⅜	1½	1½	
10½	7⅞	Unarco .50	6	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
37	17½	UnitLtd .86e	15	3	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅞	6½	UnBancp .84	9	93	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
89	37¼	U Camp 2.40	15	94	88	87⅝	88	
73¼	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	12	615	72	70¾	71¾	— ½
13⅞	5⅝	Un Commrc		15	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	2½	Union Corp	12	65	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
14⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	203	14⅝	14	14½	
46¼	40	UnEl pf4.56		z100	45	45	45	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z30	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅝
28¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		16	27¾	27½	27⅝	
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	9	5½	5½	5½	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	161	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		26	57¼	57	57¼	—
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	12	99	76¾	76⅛	76	— ¾
14½	10⅝	UnPac pf.47		2	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
3½	1	Uniona Inc		12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	Uniroyal .50	8	469	9	8⅞	8⅞	
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z80	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		145	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
8¾	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		16	9	8¾	9	+ ½
8½	6	UnitCp .72e		67	8½	8¼	8½	
8⅞	4⅝	UFinCal .20	6	50	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	6⅝	UnGasP .72	8	70	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
12½	5⅝	Un Guarnty	16	21	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
25	17½	Ulllum 2.32	6	38	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	UnitInd .40	7	15	12	12	12	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		1	7½	7½	7½	
7	1⅞	UnitInn .10	9	22	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
12¼	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04	7	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
18	10⅞	UnitMM .80		34	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	8	Un Nuclr	26	333	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	— ⅛
2½	1¼	UnitPk Min		15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	24	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
38⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	15	53	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
18½	12¼	USFoS 1.11e		12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	21	160	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
26½	20	USGy pf1.80		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
7⅞	2⅝	US Home	20	46	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		548	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
14	6¼	USLeasg .20	7	141	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	US Rltyinv		8	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
25½	7⅝	US Shoe .95	11	213	25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
83⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	8	x839	82⅝	81⅛	82⅝	+ ¼
22	13¾	US Tobac 1	11	53	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	99	53¾	53½	53¾	
148⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		4	129¾	129¼	129¾	
16¼	12½	UniTel 1.12	10	302	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
2	7-16	UniTel wt		52	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		9	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
9⅛	3½	Unitrod .05e	12	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
37¼	16⅝	Univar 1.48	6	28	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ½
22¼	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	7	23	21½	21¼	21½	
18	9½	UOP	11	40	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	22	282	48	46⅞	47⅝	+ ½
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	358	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
11	8½	UslifeF .96a	11	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
29½	12	USM stp1.20	9	12	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ½
34½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		10	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
74⅞	39½	Utahint 1a	12	247	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅞
38	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	56	30	29½	30	+ ½
31¼	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		29	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
26	17	UV Ind 1b	5	56	24⅝	24½	24½	
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
23½	13	Vallyind .80	3	89	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	133	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	13¾	Veeder .80	17	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5¾	3	Vendo Co		7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6¾	2	Venice .20	306	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	11	VestSe 1.31e		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	8	177	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
28½	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	11	5	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	2¾	Viacom Int	14	75	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Victor Comp		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	574	14½	14¼	14½	
90½	70	VaEP pf8.84		z100	92½	92½	92½	+ 2
78½	59⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z60	78½	78½	78½	
74	56	VaEP pf7.20		z48	73½	73½	73½	
56	41	VaEP pf 5		z108	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
29⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		29	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
7¼	3⅛	Vornado Inc	16	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .68	7	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
41½	23½	VulMat 1.80	9	38	42¼	40⅞	41¾	+ 1⅛
		W - X - Y - Z						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	9	66	23¾	23⅝	23½	
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		28	51	50	51	+ ¾
4⅞	2	Wach Rlty		10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Walgreen 1	10	26	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
44	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	11	2	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	
25½	14⅞	WallBus .60	10	9	22	22	22	
15⅝	6	WallMu .80a	6	29	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅝	WalMart .08	21	56	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	WangL .10	17	37	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	WardFd .47t	16	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
11½	7½	Warnaco .80		14	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—
9	4½	WrnerCo .50	8	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	249	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		4	76	76	76	
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		3	43½	43	43	+ 2
38½	25	WarnerL .92	18	x284	38⅝	37⅞	38	+ ¼
22⅞	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	x40	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	7	31	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	WashStl 1	10	x3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	56	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
11⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	10	36	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	11¾	WatkinJ .20	14	128	34	32	33¾	+ 1½
6	3	WayGos .40	159	21	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
16¾	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	16½	16½	16½	
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit		13	5	4⅞	5	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	8	17	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	14	132	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9½	6	WeilMcL .60	23	29	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21¾	15	WelsMkt .72	9	x14	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
20½	12⅝	WellFgo .96	6	216	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .85e		x29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	WescoF .70	9	9	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
41	18¾	WstPtPep 2	9	35	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
10½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	28	66	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
27⅛	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	118	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
19	7⅝	WnNoA .20r	4	58	13	12¾	13	
8¾	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	11	37	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¾	WnPubln .80	7	77	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
19	9⅞	WUnion 1.40	8	393	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
20	9¾	WestsEl .97	8	2017	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
39⅝	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	11	309	40	39½	40	+ ½
21	12	Weybrg 1.28	9	5	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
44⅞	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	28	1006	43⅞	43	43⅝	— ½
62½	55½	Weyr pf2.80		372	61½	59¾	61¾	
23⅝	18⅝	WhelFr .40a	12	123	21½	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
31⅞	14⅛	WheelPit Stl		19	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z10	57	57	57	
30	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	22	331	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
24½	8¼	WhitCon .90	6	147	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
36½	29	WhitC pfC 3		4	36	36	36	
12½	5	White Mot		72	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	40	167	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
15	7¼	Wickes .50r		101	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	WiebdlSt .28	11	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
37⅝	22½	WilmsCos 1	4	444	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
7	4½	WilshrO .10e	9	54	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	15	55	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
52	37	WinnDix B		2	52	52	52	
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		387	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	77	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	8	60	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		3	28	28	28	
18½	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	9	22	18	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	13	26	26⅛	26	26	
5⅞	1⅝	WolvrW .85a	16	17	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	8	23	15	14¾	14¾	
25	3	Woods Corp	3	41	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
17½	12¾	Woods Pete	5	17	14	13⅞	14	
25⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	10	272	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
38	21	Wolw pf2.20		11	36¾	36¾	36¾	
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	7	22	5	4¾	4⅞	
71⅞	41⅜	Wrigly 2.48a	10	9	70	69	69	— 1½
8⅜	3⅝	Wurlitzr .85e		15	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Wyly Corp		132	4¼	4	4	— ¼
87⅜	46⅝	XeroxCp 1	21	1118	65⅛	63⅞	64½	— ¾
12½	6⅝	Xtra Inc	25	48	10⅜	9⅞	10	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Yates Ind	114	3	8	7⅞	8	
13	8⅜	YngSDr .60a	6	6	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	9	25	24⅞	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
20¼	9	Zale pfA .80		3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
16⅜	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	175	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp	713	185	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	24	136	29½	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
12¾	4½	Zurnind .32	10	329	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4¾	AAR Cp .20	23	2	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	5	20	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Acme Hami	75	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	1¾	Action .10e	7	31	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
3½	¾	Adam Russl	10	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2	A&EPlast P	5	25	4½	4½	4½	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	7	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	4	23	7	6¾	6⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca Inc		11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3	1¼	AffiliCap .08t		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	8	1	6½	6½	6½	
8⅝	5½	Affil Pub .48	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	2	After Six .16	6	15	5	4¾	4⅞	
5⅞	1½	Aiken Ind	9	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10	3½	AirxpEl .30e	7	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
25	10	Alan Wood		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	70	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn	9	9	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		49	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
26½	20	AllegA pfC 3		2	26	26	26	— ½
2⅜	⅞	AllegA wtN		8	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Alles Cp wt		14	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
7½	4½	AllianT .36e	4	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
1½	1	AlldArtin wt		29	1½	1½	1½	
23½	13¼	AlldThr 1.40	7	26	22½	22¼	22½	
1⅞	⅜	Alpha Ind		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	10	22	1	1	1	+ ⅛
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
14¼	6½	AlterFds .50	7	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	¼	AHessLL wt		2	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
9⅞	5	AmBltrt .50	7	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅞	8⅝	A GarPd .34	7	11	10½	10	10	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Am Intl Pict	4	32	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19⅝	7¾	AMaizeA .50	4	21	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	8	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
45⅝	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	2	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34½	24¾	AmPetrof 2	6	5	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
3⅝	¾	AmPlan Cp		6	1	1	1	
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .20a	7	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	A SafEq .11t	31	36	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8	A SciEn .07e	17	147	19⅞	18⅞	19½	— ⅛
4	1	AmTrain Sv	15	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	AmUtilS .72		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	10	69	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
4¾	1⅝	AndreR .28e	9	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6	1½	Anken .12	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8¾	2⅞	Anthony .19t	9	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Appild Data	36	5	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	16	2	20	20	20	— ¼
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1	Armac Ent		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	ArminCp .12	6	134	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Arrow Elect	5	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
6¼	3⅛	Arundel		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	4⅝	Arwood .40a	4	12	10	10	10	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	20	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	AshlOC .20a	8	5	10¼	10	10¼	
1¼	5-16	Askin Svc	4	8	1	1	1	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Aspro .50a	6	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
4	1	Astrex Inc	56	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	43	47	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
2⅜	¾	ATI Inc		23	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
11⅞	1¾	Atl Richf wt		98	2	2	2	
5⅛	3⅝	AtlCMB .09e	10	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		48	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
22¾	12¾	AugatInc .15	15	8	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	Austral Oil	11	122	13⅞	13½	13¾	
9⅛	4⅛	Auto Train	15	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¾
4¼	1⅝	Autmat Rad		76	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .30	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17	11¾	AVC Cp .20e	3	12	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	14	4	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	5	21	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		B						
10	4½	BadgrMt .50	10	36	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
6	4	BaldwS .32a		17	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1	⅝	BangPun wt		5	1	1	1	
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt	393	88	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Banner .06	6	55	5	4⅞	5	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		1	4	4	4	
5½	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4¾	BarryWr .40	7	16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1⅝	7-16	Bartell Med		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Barth Sp .20	9	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	22	8	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Baruch Fost	23	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Berwick ET		21	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	10	33	3	3	3	
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
6½	1⅝	Benrus Crp	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		5	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1	BernzOma		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Bertea .16b	7	50	7⅝	6⅝	7⅜	+ 1⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		12	5⅛	5	5	
2½	1	Beverly Ent		16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	10	41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
29½	12¾	Big Ber 1.32	6	2	28½	28¼	28½	
8	2⅝	BigDad .20e	7	15	7½	7¼	7¼	
14⅞	9¾	BinkMf .80a	7	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
16⅞	5⅝	BinnySm .72	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Blessng .05e	10	x2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Blount .08	6	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
4⅝	1¾	Bluebird Inc	6	43	4⅝	4	4⅛	
9¼	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	10	17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20		11	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	4½	Bowne .24	8	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
18⅝	9⅝	BowVall .10	66	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
25½	7⅝	BradRs .10e	6	6	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
18¼	6½	BradldC .20	19	122	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
3½	1⅝	Branch .07e	11	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¾	3⅝	BranltAr wt		18	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	
14⅝	10	Brescan A 1	4	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
16⅝	10	BraunEn .60	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
26¼	13⅝	BrewerC .80	3	28	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅝
3⅝	11-16	BroDart Ind	6	76	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Brody Seat		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	4	BrooksP .28	6	33	14¼	13	14	+ 1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	BrownCo wt		79	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2¼	7-16	BRT Rl .30e		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3¼	1⅛	Buehler Cp	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
10	4¼	Buell Ind .40	8	x1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Bulldex Inc	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14⅝	7¼	Bundy 1.08	10	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Burgess Ind	7	87	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
14⅝	5¾	Burnsint .60	8	62	10¼	10	10	— ¼
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	5	74	11⅝	11	11	
23⅝	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	354	24⅝	22⅝	24½	+ 1
		C						
8	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	8	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
6	1¾	CagleA .05e	4	x17	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	45	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	3	Calcomp		36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	13	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	7	7	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
28⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	9	5	3	2 15-16	3	+1-16
5⅞	2⅝	Cdn Homstd	33	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	CdlnPA 1.50	6	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	35	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	9	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
44½	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	42	42	42	— ⅝
3½	1⅝	Canoga .10e	15	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		80	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2¾	1½	CapitlFd .16		10	2½	2½	2½	
23⅞	14⅞	Carbon .80a	5	18	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .24	6	36	6½	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
83	57	Carnat 1.20a	15	15	69¼	68½	68⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅞	CaroPipl 1	7	6	13	13	13	
1¼	⅛	Carr wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		54	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
18⅝	10½	Castle AM 1	4	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		8	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Castleton In	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	6¼	Cavitrn .10e	9	27	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
2⅝	¾	CDI Corp	15	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	11	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
48½	40	CenPL pf 4		z200	46	46	46	
5½	3¼	CentSec .35e		x9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Certified Cp		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		9	⅜	9-16	⅜	+1-16
2⅛	1	Celec Corp	15	12	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	13	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Champ Hom		893	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅞	Chartr Med	6	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	6⅝	CHB Food	4	12	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10¾	6¼	Chiefn Dev	72	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	2⅝	Child World	15	11	10½	12⅞	10½	+ ¼
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	19	74	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		11	3-16	5-32	5-32	
5⅝	2½	Cinema Flv	15	16	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
9	4⅞	Circle K .32	7	17	7⅝	7	7	
6⅝	3½	Citation .40	10	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Citiz Finl		6	¾	11-16	¾	
13¾	8⅝	CK Pet .05e	8	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	1½	ClarkC .10e	7	6	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Clarostat	13	1	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	5⅛	Clausng .48a	4	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	6	535	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ½
7	7-16	CMI Inv wt		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
30⅝	3	Coachm .20e	10	22	28⅝	27½	28⅝	
7	3⅝	CoffMat .18r	13	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	Coholnc .12t	19	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	7	86	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
17¾	5¼	Coleman .44	19	36	16⅝	16	16	— ½
5¼	2¼	Colon Coml		23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ColwelC .28		8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	63	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36	24⅝	Cominco 3e	9	9	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ¾
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	ComAlt .30a	7	6	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtt .60	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Comdor BM		36	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
2⅝	9-16	ComputDyn	10	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	7-16	Comput Inst		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Conchem .40	40	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7¾	1⅝	Concrd Fab	2	27	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	2	Condec Crp	4	61	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅜
4¼	3¼	Connlly Con	8	45	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
3½	1	Conroy Inc		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	62	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	14	1	8	8	8	
4¾	3⅛	Consyne Cp	9	33	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Cont Mater		13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1	¼	Cont Tel wt		16	7-16	7-16	7-16	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	3	29	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¾	CookPnt V 1	7	76	13⅝	11¾	12	— 2⅝
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
18¾	8½	Core Labs	6	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
22⅝	11¾	Corenco .80	10	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.20	10	11	23½	23	23½	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Cosco Inc		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Coit Corp	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Courtld .11e		1	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	—1-16
17¾	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	22	13	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
11⅞	2	Craig .05e	7	89	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
5⅝	2½	CramrE .14t	73	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Crest Foam		6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
36⅝	19⅝	Cross AT .92	14	4	34½	34¼	34¼	
8½	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24¼	14½	CwnCPt .60r	4	55	24½	23½	23½	—
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—
8⅞	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	8	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¾	5⅝	CSE Cp .40	6	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+
10⅛	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		16	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅛	⅞	Curtis Math	16	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		D						
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	26	29	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+
16½	12¾	Danielin .14	7	26	15¾	15½	15⅝	+
43½	27⅝	Data Dcumt	7	5	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	—
7¾	2⅝	Dataprod	9	198	7½	7⅜	7½	+
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+
10⅝	5	Del Labs .24	6	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		6	11-16	9-16	11-16	+1
14⅝	5⅝	Den Tal Ez	7	25	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
1⅞	1	Designcr Jw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4¼	1⅞	Diebold VC		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+
9⅝	4¼	Digicon Inc	7	35	6⅝	6½	6½	—
17¼	7½	DillardSt .40	7	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
1¾	7-16	Diodes Inc	1	28	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+
3⅞	1¼	DisFab .02e	9	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
16¾	11	Diversey .56	6	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—
11-16	1-16	Divraf In wt		24	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn .20e	4	141	9	8⅝	9	+
37⅝	17¼	Dome Petri	11	16	36½	36¼	36¼	—
24½	17⅝	Domtar 1.60	8	3	24¾	24	24	—
12	6¾	Donkeny .30	5	30	13	12⅝	13	+
17⅞	12	DrexUll 1.20		3	17	17	17	
11½	4½	Driver Harr		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
12⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	7	19	12¼	12	12¼	—
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	4	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	4	8	7⅛	7	7	—
4⅝	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
4⅝	2⅞	DynAmer	8	66	4¼	4	4⅛	+
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	33	14	7	6½	7	+
		E						
2⅝	¼	Eagle Cloth		27	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	7	305	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	+
33	18⅝	EasonO .10r	15	1	31	31	31	
4⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .20	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅝	3¼	Ecodyne	9	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—
35⅞	16⅛	Edglton .50r	5	18	29	28½	28½	—
4⅝	1	Edmos Cp		5	3½	3½	3½	
8⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
14⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	4	22	15	14⅝	14⅞	+
4¼	2½	EganM .20a	4	16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+
8⅛	3½	EnrnhPh .10	9	40	8⅝	8	8½	—
7⅝	1⅝	ElcorCh .02e	8	83	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
6⅞	3⅞	El Hose .40	13	3	5½	5⅝	5½	
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+
12⅝s	8½	Electrog .80	9	5	11¾	11½	11½	—
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	7	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+
10¾	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	3	9⅝	9½	9½	—
4	15-16	Elect Resch		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	12	3	13½	13¼	13½	
14	7	ELT .10e	8	15	11⅝	11½	11½	
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
7⅝	2⅞	Esq Rad El	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9¼	2½	EssexCh .20	6	8	7⅛	7	7	—
4¼	2	Etz Lav .09e	6	3	2½	2¼	2½	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
6	2¼	Execum .23t	9	7	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+
		F						
6⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	8	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—
18⅝	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	10	10	18¾	18½	18⅝	+
2½	⅞	Fabrics Nat	12	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
4¾	2½	Fairfld Nob		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
44⅝	16¾	FalconS .40a	5	15	36⅝	36	36⅝	—
6⅝	1½	FamDolr .16	11	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
12⅝	3¾	FannyF .42t	14	3	10½	10¼	10¼	
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		78	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+
10	6⅝	FayDrg .06e	8	1	9	9	9	—
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		76	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
12⅝	9⅝	FedRlty 1.24	11	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
5¼	2	Fed Resrces		74	5	4⅞	4⅞	—
22½	14¼	FedMart .60	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
6⅝	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		39	2⅛	2½	2½	
11⅞	3⅛	Fideico Gth		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
2⅛	13-16	Fields Plast		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+
6⅞	2¾	Filmways	6	46	6½	6⅜	6½	—
7¾	3⅞	FinGen .36b	11	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—
9½	5⅝	FiConn .80e	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	11	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—
15	12¼	FitchbG 1.38	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+
4	1¾	Flagstaff	5	26	3½	3½	3½	—
8¼	4⅛	Flavorland	4	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
19⅞	6½	Flight Safty	11	45	19⅝	19	19	+
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		36	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	34	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Flowers .36	7	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—
31⅛	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	8	30⅞	30¼	30¼	—
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	61	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+
5¾	3¼	Foodrm .15e	5	5	5	5	5	
10¼	5	FooteM .25e	5	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		9	29⅝	29	29⅝	+
84½	57½	FordCan 5a	6	z290	83	82	82	—
6¼	3	Forest City		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	9	2	3½	3½	3½	—
11⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	10	12	11¼	11	11¼	+
8⅞	4	FrankNu .32	7	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	+
16½	7⅝	Frantz .64a	7	1	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+
34	16½	Fresnillo .40	8	13	18⅞	18	18⅞	+
2⅝	1¼	Friend Frst	11	7	2⅛	2	2	
4⅞	1½	Frier Ind		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	1	9¾	9¾	9⅝	—

(Continued on next page.)

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER CORPORATION New York

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM O. BEERS
Chairman of the Board
Kraftco Corporation

WILLIAM S. BEINECKE
Chairman of the Board
The Sperry and Hutchinson Company

JAMES D. FINLEY
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer,
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

FRED G. FUSEE
Chairman of the Board
Avon Products, Inc.

GABRIEL HAUGE
Chairman of the Board

HENRY H. HENLEY, JR.
President
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

BARRON HILTON
President
Hilton Hotels Corporation

JEROME H. HOLLAND
Director of various corporations

WILLIAM F. LAPORTE
Chairman of the Board
American Home Products Corporation

WILLIAM L. LINDHOLM
Vice Chairman of the Board
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

J. PAUL LYET
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Sperry Rand Corporation

THOMAS M. MACIOCE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Allied Stores Corporation

JOHN F. McGILLICUDDY
President

GEORGE B. MUNROE
Chairman of the Board
Phelps Dodge Corporation

RICHARD S. REYNOLDS, JR.
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Reynolds Metals Company

ROBERT W. SARNOFF
Chairman of the Board
RCA Corporation

WALTER F. THOMAS
Boca Raton, Florida

LYNN A. TOWNSEND
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

NATHAN H. WENTWORTH
Chairman of the Board
The Continental Corporation

MARINA v. N. WHITMAN
Distinguished Public Service Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh

F. PERRY WILSON
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Union Carbide Corporation

CHARLES K. WOODRUFF
Vice Chairman of the Board

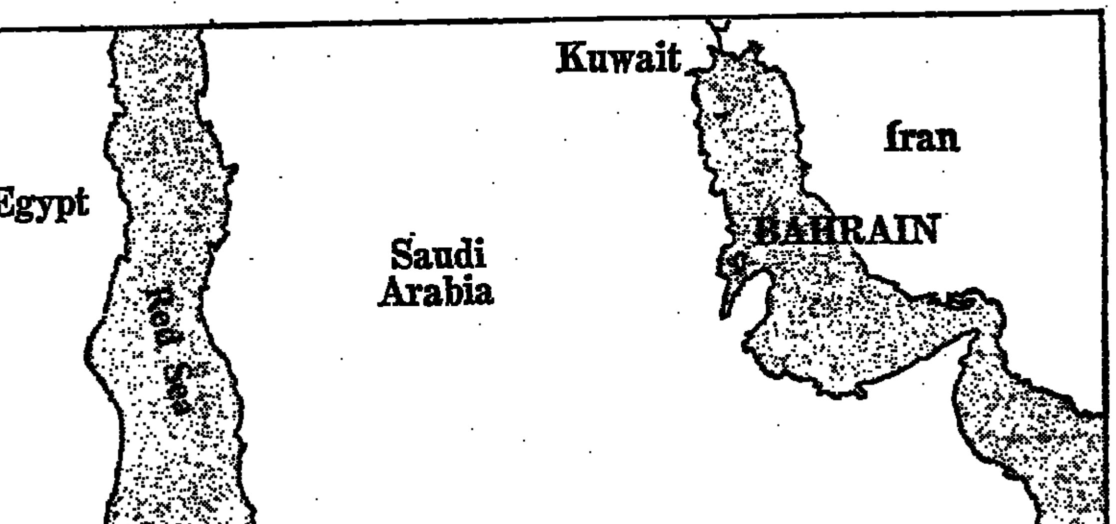
GEORGE G. ZIPF
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Babcock & Wilcox Company

Consolidated Statement of Condition, December 31, 1975

ASSETS	(In Thousands)
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 5,648,512
Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks	3,165,775
U. S. Government and Federal Agency Obligations	515,431
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	919,487
Other Securities	180,047
Total Securities	1,614,965
Loans	15,853,203
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	212,900
Total Loans	16,066,103
Less: Reserve For Possible Loan Losses	(141,648)
Unearned Discount	(78,360)
Net Loans	15,846,095
Lease Financing Receivables	600,535
Premises and Equipment	161,342
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	885,566
Accrued Interest Receivable	245,256
Other Assets	122,473
Total	$28,290,519
LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	$ 9,305,753
Savings Deposits	1,157,927
Other Time Deposits	5,131,742
Deposits in Overseas Offices	7,875,551
Total Deposits	23,470,973
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	1,166,987
Commercial Paper	514,669
Other Borrowed Funds	200,567
Acceptances	896,304
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	407,033
Dividend Payable	13,361
Other Liabilities	125,196
Long-Term Debt	497,076
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred Stock (without par value) Authorized—10,000,000 shares Outstanding—22,320 shares	1,116
Common Stock (par value $7.50) Authorized—40,000,000 shares Outstanding—29,691,166 shares	222,684
Surplus	341,083
Undivided Profits	433,470
Total Shareholders' Equity	998,353
Total	$28,290,519

International Division: 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
London Branches:
City Office, 7 Princes St., EC2P 2LR
Grosvenor Square, 88 Brook St., WIA 4NF
Bucharest Branch: Bulevardul Republicii, 18
Cairo Branch: 2 Ahmed Nessim, Giza
Frankfurt Branch: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53
Hamburg Branch: Fehlandstr. 3
Nassau Branch: P.O. Box N-4189
Singapore Branch: UIC Building, 5 Shenton Way
Tokyo Branch: Asahi-Tokai Building Otemachi, Chiyoda-Ku
Zurich Branch: Stockerstrasse 23
Representative Offices:
Bangkok, Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Lima, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Nairobi, Oslo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Salvador, São Paulo, Sydney, Teheran
Incorporated with Limited Liability in U.S.A.

We've opened a new branch office.



Here. At Manama, Bahrain.

With the opening of our newest branch, 56 branches and offices of our wholly owned subsidiaries provide international banking services in 22 countries outside the United States. Our Bahrain branch is set up to:

- Offer foreign currency loans, deposit and trade financing services to non-resident companies and individuals. (Our foreign exchange services include all currencies of the Gulf as well as all usual trading currencies.)
- Provide financing services to the Bahraini Government, its agencies and fully licensed local banks.
- Participate in the financing of selected development projects in the Gulf area.

Vice President: Iqbal G. Mamdani.
Branch Manager: William C. Brown

P.O. Box 93, Pearl of Bahrain Building, Government Road, Manama, Bahrain.
(Telex: 8536-GJ. Answerback: AMEXBK)

American Express International Banking Corporation
(a wholly owned subsidiary of American Express Company)

BRANCHES: Austria • Bahrain • Bangladesh • Belgium • British West Indies • Egypt • France • Great Britain • Greece • Hong Kong • India • Indonesia • Japan • Principality of Monaco • Netherlands • Pakistan • Singapore • Taiwan. OTHER OFFICES: Great Britain • Philippines • U.S.A. SUBSIDIARIES: Denmark • Germany • Italy • Switzerland

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6⅞	Frigitronic	28	42	16¼	15½	15¾	— ½
	3½	Frontier Air	8	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
	17½	FrontAir pf		1	30½	30½	30½	— 1½
	1½	FrontAir wt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
G								
	4¼	Gabriel .20	8	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
	1½	Galaxy Cpt	12	4	5	5	5	+ ¼
	5	Garan .32a	8	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Garcia Corp		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	2½	Garland Cp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	⅞	Gaylord Nat		17	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
	½	Gen Builders		11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
	1⅛	G Empl .20e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	7-16	G Housewar		28	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
	1⅛	Gen Resrch	7	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
	1	Genge Inc		15	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
	1	Genisco Tch	8	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	2¼	Geon Ind		21	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
	1½	Gerber Sci		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	8¼	GiantFd .90	5	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
	5½	Giant Y .40a	76	42	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
	1⅛	GIT Rlt Mtg	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	Gladding Cp		386	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
	1⅝	Glasrock Pr	61	27	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
	18½	Glatfelter 2	5	34	37	35⅝	37	+ 1⅛
	3½	Glbbein .40a	6	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
	4⅝	Gloaser .30	5	1	10	10	10	
	4⅝	Gloucstr En	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
	2⅝	G'over .10e	4	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
	3	Gldblatt .24	12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	12½	Golden Cycl		27	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
	7-16	Goldfield Cp	17	76	1	1	1	
	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	66	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅛	Goodrich wt		218	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	10	GormR .90b	8	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
	13-16	Gouldinc wt		26	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
	3⅛	GrandA .15e	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	6	GrandCI .30	8	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	18	18	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	⅝	Greenman	6	26	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
	3⅝	GREIT .40	5	13	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ½
	1⅞	Greyhd C	106	15	4½	4¼	4¼	
	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	59	5⅝	5½	5½	
	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	4½	Grow C .32b	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	½	Gruen Ind		16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	½	GTI Corp		32	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
	4⅝	GuardCh .40	72	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
	2	Guilford .20	15	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	2½	Glfstrm LD		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
H								
	11-16	Halco Prod		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	6¼	HallsMot .46	6	32	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
	2½	HampD .15e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Hampin Ind	20	15	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
	7½	Hanovr Petr	20	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
	16	Harland .22	14	19	20½	20½	20½	
	5⅝	Harmn .30b	6	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
	6⅝	HartzM .05e	15	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	5-16	Harvey Grp		68	⅝	9-16	⅝	
	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	15	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
	5	Hasting .40a	8	7	8¼	8	8	— ¼
	2⅝	HealthM .30	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
	11-16	Helnick Inst	7	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	⅝	Heltmn Mtg		17	1½	1⅜	1½	
	5⅝	Her.Maj .48	6	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	6¼	HiShear .27e	16	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
	6	Hipfrnic .20	33	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	
	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Holly Corp	5	54	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	15⅞	HormelG 1	7	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
	3¼	Horn Hardrt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	3⅝	HospM .55e	7	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	⅛	HospMtg wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	— 1-32
	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	32	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	7⅛	Hotella 1.40	10	15	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	3⅝	House I .32	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
	19⅞	HoustOil .60	2	113	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
	¾	Howell .05e	4	51	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	10	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
	4	Huffman .40		3	8	8	8	
	11⅛	HuskyO .80	5	10	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
	2	Hycel Inc	33	17	5	4⅞	5	
	17⅛	HygrdFd 1e	6	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
I								
	7	ICM R 1.29e	7	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	9	2	7½	7½	7⅞	
	1½	Imper Ind		8	2	2	2	
	21⅞	ImpOil A .80	12	19	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
	15-16	Inarco		10	2½	2⅜	2½	
	2	Incoferm A	11	72	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	2	2	2	
	40	IndpLPL pf 4		z10	46	46	46	+ 2
	9-16	Inflight Svc	5	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1¼	Inolex Corp		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	⅝	Instrum Sys	22	70	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	5⅞	InsSy pf.25e		2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
	13-16	Intrmedco	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
	4⅝	IntlAlum .30	6	7	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
	3-16	Intl Banknot	12	42	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	
	6⅝	Int Cour .24	17	8	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	1¼	InFuneral S	5	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	6½	IntGenIn .70	4	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Int Proteins		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3-16	Int Stretch		12	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	8	33	32⅝	33	— ⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	6	60	12¼	11⅝	11¾	— ¼
11⅛	4⅞	Interway Cp		18	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
22	7⅝	Invivers A	7	24	11⅝	10½	11¾	+ 1⅛
5⅝	1⅜	InvDivers B	8	85	3¼	2⅝	3¼	+ ½
7	3¼	InvestRlt Tr	244	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	8	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	IsralD 1.29e		2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	ITI Corp	12	7	⅞	13-16	13-16	
J - K								
11⅞	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅞	JacobE .50e	6	14	9½	9⅛	9½	
6¼	1⅞	Jamswy .11r	7	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	7	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	8	89	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
28	15⅞	John Pd .30	13	x6	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	10	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	34	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ½
4¼	1¼	K Tel In .15e	7	17	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .26	6	1168	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		17	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
52½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z100	54½	53	54½	+ 3
4	2	KayCp .02e		5	3	3	3	
6⅝	3	KenwinS .34	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2	Ketchm .10r	5	5	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
22⅞	17⅞	Kewane .48a	8	53	19⅞	19¼	19¾	— ⅝
3	1	Key Co .08		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	5	6	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	13	125	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2½	15-16	King Opticl		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	KingRd .15e	13	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
41⅝	20	Kirbyln 22c	5	2	28	28	28	
4	1⅛	Kit Mfg		21	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Kleinerts		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	4⅞	KnickT .05e	7	36	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ¼
23⅝	7½	Kolmorg .40	12	6	21¼	21	21	— ½
14⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	9	41	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
L								
5⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .04	5	70	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
10	3½	LafyRad .26	11	45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Lake Shore	22	53	2 5-16	2¼	2¼	— 1-16
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	13	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
7⅝	5	La QuintaM	8	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	½	LaTour Bck	27	38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Laneco .04e	4	3	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	26	72	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	3-16	LCA Cp wt		30	5-16	¼	5-16	+ 1-16
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRonl .28	7	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Leath Co .36	11	4	8½	8½	8½	
23⅞	12	Lee Entr .52	11	68	23	22⅝	23	— ¼
4½	2¼	Lehigh Pres	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9½	2⅝	Levittn .20	7	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
9⅝	5¼	LewisBF .24	5	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
7	1⅝	Liberty Fab	331	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Lightoir .04e	8	37	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	18	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		17	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2½	1	LodgeS .12e	5	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
18½	7½	Lohmn .80a	9	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		246	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		7	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .72	8	16	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Lundy Elec	38	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
2½	¾	Lynch Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
M								
1⅞	½	Macrod Ind		23	13-16	¾	13-16	
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .10	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27¼	10⅝	MarkCT .16e	5	49	26⅞	26¼	26¼	
8⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	6	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	8	9	27⅝	25⅞	26⅝	— ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Masind .10e	9	4	7½	7½	7½	
34⅝	5⅝	Masnelln .30	8	12	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	MaterRs .20	16	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2	MaulBro .10	7	24	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Maple Ind		5	3	2⅝	3	
5⅞	2⅝	McCulO .21t	11	98	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
17½	6	McDonh .70	6	14	17½	17	17	— ½
9½	3⅝	McIntsh .50	5	21	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	McKeon Cn		30	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	7	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9½	4⅝	Medalst .40b	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Medco Jwly	238	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3	Medenco .12	6	10	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
19	13⅝	MediaGn .34	10	10	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Megolnt .16	4	30	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Mem Co .80	6	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
2½	⅝	Mercant Ind		1	1½	1½	1½	
1½	½	Metro Grtg		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅝	MichSug 1a	2	74	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	Mickbry .12	5	10	7⅛	7	7	
35⅝	4⅝	MidIGls .24b	8	23	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	32	18	17½	17⅞	
33⅝	17⅝	MillerWo .48	12	57	36	34⅝	36	+ 1
18⅝	8	Mll Roy .20a	11	6	15⅝	15½	15¼	+ ¼
1½	½	Mission IT		25	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
24¼	11	MoPac 1.20	6	83	23½	22½	23	— ⅞
21⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	129	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Mite Cp .16	7	48	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Modern Md	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Molycrp wt		93	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅜
19⅝	7	Moog .69	5	13	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Morton S .32	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16½	7⅝	MtVMll 1.20	20	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
1⅞	¼	Movieleb	5	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	10	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
4⅝	1	MPO Video		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	12	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	MWA .40b	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
N								
5¼	1⅝	Napco .06e	6	23	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	15	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa	12	21	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18	8½	Nat CSS	9	20	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	½	NatInd wt		45	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
10½	4⅝	NMedEn .24	5	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
8½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	17	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Nat Patent	49	313	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Nat Silver	300	9	3⅛	3	3	
21⅝	8¼	NatwHo .28	72	28	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
2	1	Neonex .05	16	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	NestLM .18e		1	1½	1½	1½	
16½	9¼	Newcor .90	4	4	16½	16½	16½	
35⅝	17⅝	NENuclr .30	13	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	281	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	13	35	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
15⅝	3½	N Proc .75e	17	35	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7⅝	NYTimes .60	9	14	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	4	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Nexus .14t	8	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	5⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1	Nichols SE	23	9	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	5⅞	Nolex Cp	81	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	5¼	NorAm Roy	10	15	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5⅞	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	24	53	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z140	50	50	50	
5⅞	1⅝	Nuclear Dor	7	13	4½	4⅞	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	NumacO Gs	13	15	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
O								
9⅞	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	11	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Offshore Co	4	34	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
34	16	OhioB 1.48a	3	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
5½	1⅝	Oila Ind	5	61	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	14	60	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅝
69¼	36	OOkiep Cop		z330	43½	41⅝	41⅝	— 2⅝
2½	⅝	Originala		2	2½	2½	2½	
10½	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	6	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
10	4⅝	OSullvn .50b	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	8	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9½	5⅝	OverhDr .40	13	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
4	1	Oxford Fst		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Ozark Air		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
P								
3¼	⅝	P&F Indust		41	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14	PGE6pf 1.50		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	22¼	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅛	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
24	20⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	24	24	24	+ ⅜
29	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		6	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
29⅝	28	P 10.4pf2.62		6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
6	2⅛	P Holdg .16		16	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	11½	PNwTel 1.20	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30½	19½	PatCorp .24	16	58	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
13½	6⅝	PanOcean O	115	38	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	Pandl Bradf	6	1	6	6	6	
5⅝	2⅛	Pantast .10e	5	32	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ParkCh .48a	8	4	13	12⅞	12¾	— ½
31	11	Parsons .70a	6	20	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
4	¾	Pat Fashion	6	21	4⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Patagonia		12	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	PatoCG .45e	6	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	PatrkP .86r	6	33	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Pemco Inc	14	37	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Penn Dix wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27¼	14	PenTrf 1.20	6	31	24	23	24	+ 1⅛
4¼	1	Penob Shoe	8	5	4	4	4	
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	15	¾	¾	¾	+ 1-16
24⅞	11	PepBoys 1	7	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
14	4⅝	PepCom .44	5	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
2⅞	¾	Permaner		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	101	6⅝	6½	6½	
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Phil LD .54r	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Phoenix Stl	6	11	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .16	9	11	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
3⅛	1	Piedmont In		17	3⅛	3	3	
1⅛	9-16	Pioneer Sys		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	2¼	PlorTx .85e	4	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	12	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	37	9	9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	Plantrnc .12	12	24	18	18	18	— ?⅛
3	1	Plaza Rlt In		42	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5-16	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	32	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	PNB MR wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	— 1-16
15	9⅝	PneuSca .80	9	z100	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
14⅛	4⅝	Pneumo .80	5	23	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
8⅞	4⅝	Polychr .29t	13	31	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	24	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	15	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	15	90	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅞
17½	1⅝	Presley Cos		612	11⅝	9⅝	10⅞	— 1
1⅞	1⅛	PrimMt .12t		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅝	PropCT 1.16	8	5	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9	7½	ProvGas .80	7	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	63	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	27	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Prud Group		5	3	3	3	
2⅝	¾	PSA Inc wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Potte Hmes	45	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	12	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
R								
7⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
18⅝	7⅝	Ranchr Ex	10	57	16⅝	16	16¼	
25¼	19½	RangrO Can	43	29	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
15	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	2	14	14	14	— ¼
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	RB Indust	8	34	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅞
18⅝	12¾	RealEsl 1.40	12	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	RltRef 1.85e	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2¼	½	Reeves Telc		7	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Refrig Trns		5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
15-16	5-16	Rel Grp wt		43	⅝	9-16	9-16	
13⅝	7⅝	RemAr .80a	7	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
2⅝	9-16	Rep Housnc		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9-16	1-16	RepMtln wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
25¼	17	RepNY .88	5	10	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
25⅞	4⅝	ReschCtl .08	29	24	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
17⅝	5⅛	Resistflx .50	7	47	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ 1
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2	1	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		50	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	RET Inc Fd		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
2	½	Rex Noreco		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1¼	Riblet Prod		2	4⅝	4½	4½	
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In		30	2⅛	2¼	2⅜	
5	¾	Richton Int	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅞	8½	Riley Co	5	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
34⅝	19⅝	RioAlgm 1	19	7	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	
14⅞	4⅞	RisdonM .36	37	7	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	RLC Corp	12	23	7	7	7	
35⅞	17	Robintech	6	225	25	24¼	25¼	— ¼
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	6	x5	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2	Rossmor Cp		57	3⅛	3	3	
⅞	1-16	Rossmr wt		3	3-32	1-16	1-16	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod	14	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Rusco Ind		72	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Russell .72	4	x5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	6	55	8	7⅞	7¾	+ ¼
24⅝	11¼	RyanH .40	16	86	24	22⅞	24	+ 1
S								
6	3	SaffranSy A	5	14	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	7	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	7¼	Sambos .15e	12	140	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
103½	83¼	SDgo pf9.84		z200	99⅝	99½	99⅝	
12½	9½	SDle G pf 1		1	12	12	12	— ⅜
33½	27½	San JW 2.60	7	x4	32	32¼	32¼	+ ⅝
3¼	1½	Sargent Ind	9	24	2	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
23	16	Sargt pf2.25		z50	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅛	Saturn Airw	3	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ind	12	47	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	6	SchoolP .40	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
16⅞	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	13	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅜
24⅝	13¼	Scopeln .25e	4	3	24¼	24	24¼	
15⅞	6	Scrivner .50	5	41	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
8¼	5	SbdAlMil .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5	2	Sealectr Cp	7	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		74	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	7-32	7-32	7-32	+ 1-32
8	3⅝	Selas Corp		5	5⅝	5 4⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Seligm Asso		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	7¼	SeligLatz 1b	7	13	17	16⅞	17	
7½	3⅝	Semtch .14r	10	1	6¼	6½	6¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Servisco .39	33	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	4¼	Seton Co .45	10	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		6	1½	1½	1½	
14⅞	10	SG Se pf1.70		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅝	Shawin .50b	11	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9	2	ShearH .28e	4	82	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	11-16	Shelter Res		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	23	103	29	28	28⅝	— ⅝
38¼	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		4	38	38	38	— ¼
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	12	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		3	2	2	2	
15⅝	7⅝	Showbot .88	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10¼	3½	Sierrcln .20	8	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15¼	7¼	Sifcoln .40a	6	2	13	13	13	
4⅝	1½	Silo Inc		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Simkins .60	6	6	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
2¼	1	Simplex Ind		5	2	2	2	
2⅛	1	Sitkin SmRf	28	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¼	Sky City .28t	8	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	6	2⅛	2	2	
6	⅞	Solitron		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		19	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
18⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40	86	29	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
26½	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
26	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.27		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
87¼	76	SCE pf7.58		1	88	88	88	+ 2⅝
17¼	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	17	17	17	+ ¼
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	16	15⅞	15⅞	
14⅝	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		15	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	39⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	18	115	51½	48½	50½	+ 2
12¼	7⅝	Sowest Airl	6	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	SwtGFln .10		x3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6½	3⅞	Sparteck .30	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
6½	3	Specity Rest	7	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
9	4⅝	Spector .10e		3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
4⅝	1½	Specifro .12t	5	14	4½	4½	4½	
2⅞	¼	Spelzmn Ind		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4	15-16	Spencer .02e		5	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	5	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Splentex .48	13	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	SSP Ind .24	7	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	StdAllianc 1	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
6	2¼	StdCont .03r	5	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅞	2⅞	Std Metl .50t	8	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	6	11	10⅞	11	
6¼	1½	StdPac Corp	8	44	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
27⅝	10¼	StdShrs .40r		2	25½	25¼	25¼	
12	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅞	9⅞	StarrtHo .30	9	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
16½	10¼	Stepn Ch .52	7	18	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1½	Stevcoknit	181	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
9¼	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	StrutW .85e	15	20	8⅞	7⅞	8	+ ¼
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	31	1	⅞	⅞	
17¾	14¼	Sun Elec	11	28	17¼	17	17	— ¼
7	2¼	Sunair .30e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	7	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Superscr .10e	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
1⅛	⅛	Supronics		24	1	1	1	
2⅞	15-16	Susquhena		6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
⅞	⅛	SutrMtg wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	9¼	SW Ind .80	5	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Synaloy .10r	5	13	6	6	6	+ ⅛
44⅝	23½	Syntex .40	15	292	33½	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
24⅝	10⅝	Sysco Cp .28	8	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	15-16	System Eng		101	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
T								
18¼	9½	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	18	18	18	
1⅞	½	Tech Sym		21	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ 1-16
6¼	2⅞	Techcl Oper		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Techfrl .05e	6	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12½	6½	Teleflex .32t	21	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1⅛	⅛	Telex Cp wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
3⅞	1	Tenna Corp		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		62	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	TennFS .40e		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16	5¼	Teradyn Inc	96	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9	TerraCh .60	3	52	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
11⅞	2	TesoroPt wt		44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
58½	48	TxPL pf4.56		z75	55½	53½	55½	+ 2
4⅛	2	Texstar .15t	9	172	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	7¾	Textron wt		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		3	2	2	2	
4½	2	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Thriftimt A	63	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
4½	2¼	Tidwell Ind		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	8	9	4½	4⅝	4½	
14⅞	4⅝	Tokheim .40	8	24	14⅝	14	14⅝	
2⅝	½	Tolchin Inst		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
105	93	TolEd pf 10		z20	106	106	106	+ 1
48	40	TolEd pf4.25		z75	47½	47	47½	+ ½
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12¼	7½	Torin Cp .60	23	122	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	13	18	6⅞	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	8	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Trans Lux		3	2½	2¼	2¼	
15⅝	7¾	TriStMtr .80	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	3⅞	Trico Ind	11	222	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Tubos Mex	5	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	1½	Tufico .20e	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	2⅝	Turbodyne	10	40	13	12⅝	13	
7¼	2⅞	TwinFair In	10	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
U								
18⅝	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12a	6	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅝	UNA .10a		12	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6	1⅞	Unimax Grp		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Un Invest		19	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	6	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	34	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		21	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	14	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	7-16	UnNat Corp		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	2⅝	U Piece Dy		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	UnRlIT .52e		58	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
5-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		70	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16
9	4	US Ban Trst		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	3½	US Flltr .20	9	148	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	US LsgRl E		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
¾	½	US LsgR wt		4	½	½	½	+ 1-16
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
22	14¼	US Redu .60	4	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
21½	7½	Unilek .20	14	6	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	UnivClg .05	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .08e	7	10	5	5	5	
8⅞	3	UnivRun .36	5	16	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	UnvSav .44	6	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	UV Ind wt		65	4⅝	4	4⅝	
V								
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	9	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Valmac Ind	3	24	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Valspar .24	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		38	2	1⅞	2	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	18	6⅝	6½	6½	
11⅝	5⅝	Veecolns .32	10	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22	5⅝	VermtA .40b	11	24	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	8	44	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
2⅝	7-16	Vertipil Inc		10	1½	1⅛	1½	
5½	1⅝	Vesely Co	69	32	5½	5¼	5½	
2⅝	⅝	Vikoa Inc		44	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	Vintage Ent		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Vishay Intrt	6	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	Voplex .68	26	x15	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
8	4⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
W								
5⅝	2⅝	WebMg .10a	12	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknht .40	8	16	9½	8⅞	9⅝	+ ½
4⅛	1⅝	Wainoco Oil	7	8	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	+ 1-16
3½	1⅝	Wards Co		5	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		56	4⅛	4	4	
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	11	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Watsco .20	63	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
2¼	1⅝	Welman Co		8	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Weld Tu Am	2	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2½	Welco .10e	9	1	4	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	WestChP .40	7	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
52½	45	WTex pf4.40		z100	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
11	3⅝	Westats Ptl	11	58	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		17	⅞	¾	⅞	+ 1-16
6⅛	3⅝	WstDcat .10	11	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅝	4⅝	WstFinl .15a	5	13	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1½	5-16	WstPac I wt		6	11-16	9-16	11-16	+ 1-16
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	19	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅝
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		49	½	½	½	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Willcx Gibb		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	WilsonBr .30	11	24	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
3½	5⅝	Winkimn .50	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mil		13	3½	3½	3½	
53	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z20	54	53	53	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		2	2½	2½	2½	
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	6	Worcest Ctl	5	15	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	19	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		55	15-16	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	8	9	4½	4⅝	4½	
11⅝	5	Wynnln .15e	6	17	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	WymBn .50a	9	18	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomlsing		27	1	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
X								
22⅞	12⅛	Xonics Inc	37	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Y								
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .10e	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Z								
8¼	4½	ZeroMfg .28	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
8	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

December, 1975

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

UNITED MEXICAN STATES

U.S. $ 300,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Managed by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A. – Dresdner Bank Group –
Société Générale
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank (in conjunction with London & Continental Bankers Ltd.)
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

and Co-managed by

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)
International Mexican Bank Limited – INTERMEX –
Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited – EULABANK –
The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

and provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Société Générale
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
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Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)
International Mexican Bank Limited – INTERMEX –
Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited – EULABANK –
The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

The Bank of Nova Scotia

International Commercial Bank Limited
Provident National Bank
European Brazilian Bank Limited
RoyWest Banking Corporation Limited – Nassau Branch –

Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited
Banque Belge Limited
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Luxembourg
Brown Harriman and International Banks Limited
Chemical Bank
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
The First National Bank of Saint Paul
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Wien
The Huntington National Bank
Japan International Bank Limited
Rabomerica International Bank N.V.
Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd. Zürich
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Cisalpine Overseas Bank Limited
Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank Aktiengesellschaft – Affiliation of Dresdner Bank A.G. –
Forfaitierung und Finanz AG Zürich
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hypobank International S.A.
Kleinwort, Benson (Geneva) S.A.
State Street Bank and Trust Company
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
BHF-BANK-DGK International
Canadian American Bank S.A.
The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited
First National Bank of Denver (Colorado)
The Fuji Bank and Trust Company
Gotthard Bank International Ltd. Nassau
Investitions- und Handels-Bank AG London Branch
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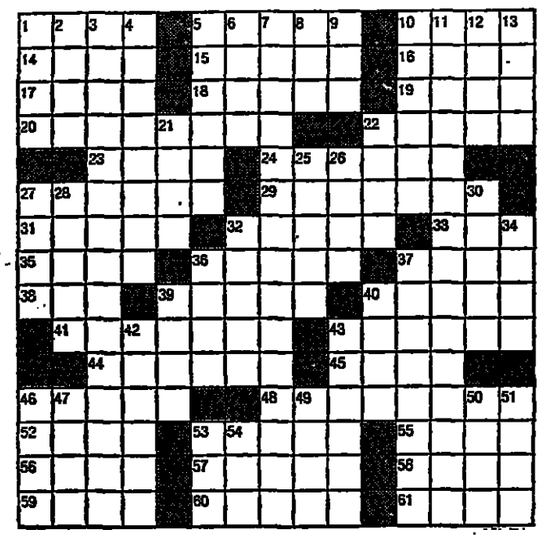
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Meeting: Abbr.
5 Loathed
10 Get out!
14 Sounds of laughter
15 Obliterate
16 Matador's foe
17 School subject: Abbr.
18 Does a fall chore
19 Arabian title
20 Gas used in W. W. I
22 Collect
23 Ring decisions
24 Dialects
27 Pay the cost
29 Sight at J.F.K.
31 Biting
32 Kind of girl
33 Final: Abbr.
35 Debatable
36 Long-winded ones
37 —— gin
38 Shade tree
39 Seed coatings
40 "—— Shrugged"
41 Shelving for ornaments
43 Builds
44 ". . . he —— different drummer"
45 Town near Milan
46 Belly-bumpers
48 "A —— the Bridge"
52 Utah city
53 Friendship 7 passenger
55 Official records
56 Blue dye
57 Shearer
58 Use a letter-opener
59 Stare
60 Fills up
61 Road ——

DOWN

1 Name for a herd dog
2 Apiece
3 Emulate Jesse James
4 Old Hindu language
5 Council of Trent subject
6 Islands off Galway
7 Hobson's choice
8 Native: Suffix
9 —— Moines
10 Fiery sea guardian
11 Gets nowhere the hard way
12 Pons offering
13 Like some postmen's trousers
21 Incite
22 Theater ——
25 Garroway and Brubeck
26 Eisenhower et al.
27 Agatha Christie, e.g.
28 French school
30 Negotiate, as a loan
32 Coconut fibers
34 Girl's nickname
36 Uncle Remus relative
37 Unswerving: Var.
39 Khan et al.
40 Lined up
42 Roman magistrate
43 Relatives of Helens
46 Ore residue
47 Miss Horne
49 Concerning
50 "Miss —— regrets . . ."
51 N. T. book
53 Baseball execs
54 Mauna ——



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	5	41	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	—3	26	Rain	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ANKARA	—3	28	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—13	9	Snow
ATHENS	12	54	Rain	MOSCOW	—19	—2	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	—4	25	Overcast
BELGRADE	0	32	Overcast	NEW YORK	—10	14	Windy
BERLIN	—4	25	Clear	NICE	9	48	Rain
BRUSSELS	—5	23	Cloudy	OSLO	—7	19	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—1	30	Overcast	PARIS	—2	28	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	—1	30	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Rain	ROME	10	50	Rain
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy	SOFIA	1	34	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—5	27	Clear
DUBLIN	1	34	Rain	TEHRAN	7	45	Clear
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	—2	28	Overcast	VENICE	4	39	Rain
GENEVA	—1	30	Overcast	VIENNA	—3	27	Snow
HELSINKI	—12	10	Snow	WARSAW	—6	21	Clear
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—9	16	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	—4	25	Overcast
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	1	34	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 2, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

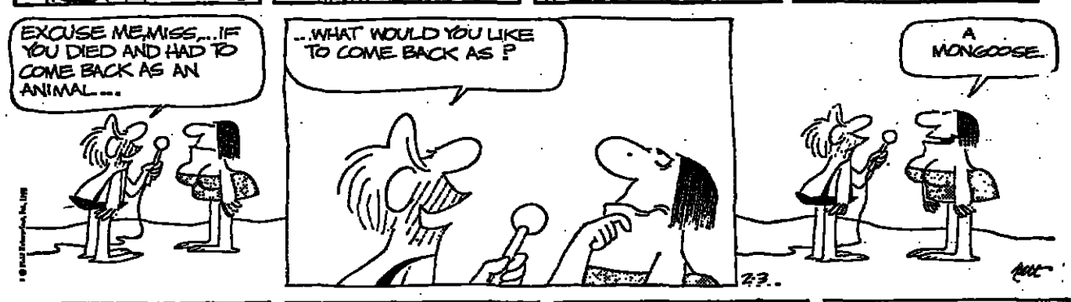
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.26
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.32
Austral Select Fd	$0.30 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF817.10
— (d) Conbar	SF181
— (d) Grobar	SF582
— (d) Stockbar	SF921
(w) Browninvest	$13.48
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.10
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	$4.99
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$7.44
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.80
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,085
(d) Caribico Open-End	$119.60
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.26
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$653.71
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.88
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.95
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$3.84
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF574
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF10.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF84
— (d) Usec	SF631
— (d) Europavalor	SF132
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.13
(w) D.G.G.	$40.69
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	SF1.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.49
(w) Dr Interna. Inv. Fd	$11.58
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,058
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM32.80
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM75.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$15.40
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.09
— (w) Fidelity Equitrust	$6.32
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.00
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$25.17
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.46
(d) Fiducem	HF973
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$132.69
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.66
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$32.02
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$31.57
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.27
(w) Founder Issue Fr	SF1,838%
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF78.75
(d) Fonditalia	$10.62
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.02
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div)	$8.61
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.21
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$11.54
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$26.66
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.04
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.92
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$5.679
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$26.32
(d) Inofund	$9.90
(d) Interfix	$306.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.65
(w) Intermarket Fund	$104.82
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$33.92
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.00
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.86
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.32
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$42.29
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.85
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$13.14
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,592
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.94
(w) Kleinwort Beng. Jap. F	$15.07
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.06
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&Bl Multi-Way Fd	SF400.50
—+(w) L&BT Income Fund	SF355
(w) Luxfund	$18.86
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.71
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.83
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$3.26
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.59
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.04
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$8.31
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.29
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.11
(d) Renta Fund	LF3,017
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,979
(d) Rentinvest	LF863
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.67
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.20
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF60.70
Share Realty N.V.	$15.01
Share International N.V.	$4.54
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.58
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.71
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.81
— (d) LTF Fund N.V.	SF7.46
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw B. Est	SF1,353 50
— (r) Securswiss	SF894
(d) Soros Fund	$189.97
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF482.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF68.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF380
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF211.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF78.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF96.84
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.72
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold Sea	$24.94
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$24.19
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.85
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF36.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70
— (d) Convers-Invest	SF90.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF122
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF50
— (d) Globinvest	SF69
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF75.50
— (d) Rometac-Universal	SF244.50
— (d) Savit Souib Afr Sh	SF201.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Fst	SF175
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM33.30
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.90
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.15
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.99
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.62
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.11
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,343.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,805.67
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$419.80
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.38
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,787.59

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid; Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOBLEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BECAL

LUDGI

ESSMYT

ONNIGG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

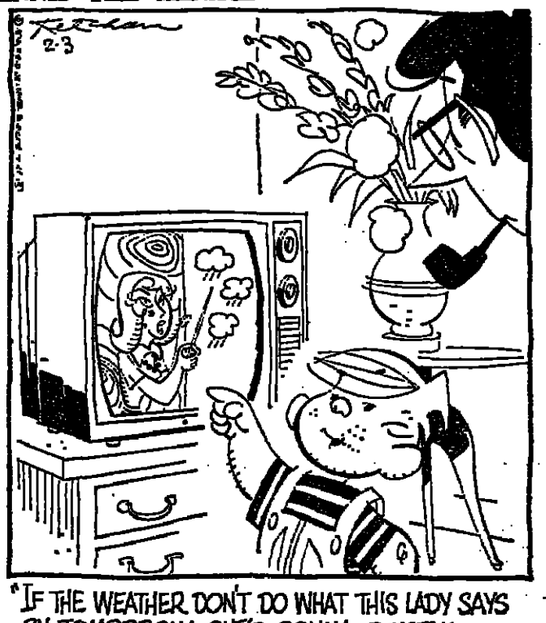
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PURGE OFTEN MODIFY HAIRDO

Answers: *Astonished when he saw the dentist's bill*—"OPENMOUTHED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SAVING THE QUEEN

By William F. Buckley Jr. Doubleday. 248 pp. $7.95

THE EDGE

By John V. Lindsay. Norton. 236 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is well established by now that politics and fiction fit *together as neatly as the mouth* and the lie. But the question remains, do politicians and novels fit together? Yes and no, to judge from these two works of fiction, "Saving the Queen" by William F. Buckley jr. and "The Edge" by John V. Lindsay.

The answer is yes, if you consider Buckley—the conservative editor, author, television host, and erstwhile New York City mayoral candidate—a politician. In any case, his first attempt at fiction is as agreeably devourable as the peach tart covered with crème Chantilly two of his characters eat and rave about at one point when they are resting from their struggle to save the free world from Communism. The peach tart in this case is a conventional piece of claptrap about a deep-covered Central Intelligence Agency operative assigned to plug a leak through which hydrogen-bomb secrets are spilling into Stalin's ear. But the crème Chantilly—*boila* the crème *Chantilly!—it is a mixture of wit,* charm and audadousness that could have been blended only in the Buckleyan brainpen.

And so we cannot help savoring the concoction: the judicious sprinkling in of the real, which makes the unreal just a little less artificial (although Buckley attaches the familiar disclaimer concerning "resemblance to actual persons living or dead," there are characters coincidentally named President Truman, Margaret Truman, Dwight David Eisenhower and Allen Dulles, among others). The folding in of details is so absurd that they serve only to heighten the reality (when Buckley's hero rents a furnished apartment in Washington, it turns out to have been previously occupied by no one less than a professional wine taster who has disappeared, and when the Queen of England, one Caroline, cancels an evening of social activities, it is because she wishes to finish reading Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny").

The soupçons of Buckleyan mischief ("Well, among other things, I've just read Buckley's 'God and Man at Yale,'" says Blackford Oakes, the CIA trainee, when asked by Yale's president, A. Whitney Griswold, what he's been up to lately. "You must have a lot of time on your hands," replies Griswold.) The Buckleyan turns of phrase (St. George's Hall, in Windsor Castle, was "a room fit, thought Blackford, for W. R. Hearst's San Simeon"; "eventually they arrived in the ornate drawing room suppurating with velvet and bric-a-brac"). The wit, the inventiveness, the sheer bravura of (*the climax of the plot,* speak, turns on a liaison be Blackford Oakes, the cha young American, and Ca the young Queen of England Buckley actually gets away it).

Of course, the concoction d digest quite so smoothly goes down. Some readers not want to think abou politics too deeply; they pure cold war with gratin Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy Charles A. Lindbergh thro for piquancy. There are cial ingredients not approv the Pure Fiction and Art illogical shifts in point of and a scene in which key information is simultan given to the reader and held (now here's what we Psst. Buzz. Mumble). And a curious equation be physical punishment and which, while witty enough surface, is a little disqu when subjected to more a analysis.

But who am I to compl devoured "Saving the Que a single sitting, and I lost of time and all other co while doing so. And I will ply read Buckley's next n he will take time off fro more worldly cares to w All of which is a good deal than one can say, I'm afra John V. Lindsay's "The Ed book that argues that poli and novels oughtn't to mix all.

Everything is wrong with Edge." It is filled with board characters—at least which have "chiseled" feat called Congressman Mike S President Ingersol, Gen. Koerner, and Secretary of D Corwin McManus. Its desc passages run to showing up sun stream(ing) into the Office," while its dialogu to reminding us, "Rem that the system is only a as the men who work the l

Its plot is a pop-up co tion—about a time in the when the military is threa to take over America—in the villains are so ham-h the outcome so predictabl the message so introductory that it is hard to work up e interest to turn the pages. is nothing about politics story that a high-school man couldn't have imagin

The only possible way t "The Edge" of any interest is to indulge the illegitimat tasy that the hero, Rep. Stuart from San Marco, is actually John V. Lindsay this seems a shame to do, b it suggests not only that J is a poor novelist but that an incompetent politician a And this makes the read twice foolish—once for read Lindsay and once for ing voted for him in his p days. No, it is preferal pretend that "The Edge" never happened. Or that really written by gremlins.

Christopher Lehmann-Ha a book critic for The New Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	C	H	S		N	R	A		B	E	R	G	
O	C	H	E	R		V	E	E	R		A	L	A	I
T	H	E	R	I	T	E		O	F	S	P	R	I	N	G
H	E	W		A	R	N	E		E	T	A	T	S	
			B	R	A	Y		R	A	R	O			
L	I	N	E	A	R		D	R	U	C	K	M	A	N
O	B	I	E	S		E	R	I	K			L	I	S	Q
B	E	E	T	H	O	V	E	N	S	I	N	T	H	
O	R	G			D	A	G	G		E	N	E	R	O
S	T	E	T	S	O	N	S		O	A	R	R	O	W
			E	T	R	E		L	Y	R	E			
O	P	E	R	A		S	U	I	T	E		T	A	I	M
N	U	T	C	R	A	C	K	E	R	S	U	I	T	E
A	R	T	E		R	E	E	D		E	L	G	A	R
N	E	A	T		A	S	S			S	A	E	N	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

For the first time in its long history, the oldest and most *famous bridge club in the world,* New York's Cavendish Club, has elected a woman as an honorary member: Rose Loewenthal, in recognition of her notable service as president of the Cavendish Ladies Duplicate Club.

From modest beginnings a decade ago, this group has grown under Mrs. Loewenthal's guidance until it is now the biggest game in New York: Almost 30 tables are in play each Thursday afternoon. And its president is one of the outstanding players, as witness the diagramed deal, on which she sat East.

In the diagramed deal North had an obvious one no-trump *opening, and South, possessing a* strong six-card spade suit, had an obvious response of four spades. But the winning defense was much less obvious.

A club was led, and when the declarer played low from dummy and East won with the king, the moment of truth had arrived. There was some temptation to return a club in the hope that the lead was a singleton, but South would probably have gone up with the ace if she had held four cards in her hand. —

It seemed important to develop red-suit tricks before the declarer could draw trumps and use dummy's clubs. But which red suit?

A heart lead offered a chance of developing one trick, if West held a doubleton king, but a diamond offered a chance of two. So Mrs. Loewenthal made the killing shift to the diamon She knew she might be away a trick, but if Sout the diamond king, the cc was probably unbeatable defense.

As it was, the diamond drove out the ace, and was not alarmed. It seemed that she could draw trump then discard a diamond on the fourth round of making an overtrick.

But the four-one spade sion was fatal. After rounds of trumps, South clubs, but West was able t in time to lead a diamon give East the setting tricks

It might seem that the d could have done better by w the first trick with the clu but careful defense will defeat the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q2
♡ AJ32
◇ AJ9
♣ AJ96

WEST
♠ J986
♡ K95
◇ K854
♣ 43

EAST
♠ 5
♡ Q101
◇ Q102
♣ K101

SOUTH
♠ AK10743
♡ 4
◇ 763
♣ Q85

North and South were v nerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	We
1 N.T. Pass		4 ♠	Pas
Pass	Pass		

West led the club four.

Olympic Preview

ow the Winter Games Shape Up

By Bernard Kirsch

BRUCK, Austria, Feb. 2 -The 12th Winter Olym- in tomorrow, with events e skiing, ice hockey, luge, untry skiing, speed skat- figure skating. Here, in part of a series, is a of what may happen e flags are carried in in ning ceremonies:

ALPINE SKIING

U.S. Alpine ski director uber likes best about the Olympics, he says, "is that often don't win in Alpine Our racers are not among rites and that gives us ntage."

is a somewhat more factor that gives Franz r, Gustavo Thoeni and Stenmark an advantage ountains here: They all istory of winning.

an Italian, has won gold and silver medals aking the giant slalom thing second in the sla- 1972 in Sapporo, Japan, Marie-Thérèse Nadig of nd will try to become Alpine competitors to medals in two Olympics. who has won four up titles and gathered um of money from the Ski Federation, has a ival in Stenmark, who a notch above Bjorn he Swedish sports world ifle ahead of Thoeni in n and giant slalom.

home of Nordic skiing s, has never won an old medal. Stenmark, this year's World Cup with four victories, nds and two thirds in n and grand slalom com- He has dedicated his ing, and has developed k style that other skiers cannot copy.

way is to go all out f the two slalom heats, down pole after pole. plenty of time to prac- technique—he is an stoms official, and his ars to be to inspect the of different countries. be 25 this month and ried last year, at which mark sent him a tele- It's good that you are You will have need of to console you at Inns-

rd top man in the giant Piero Gros, an Italian broken his arms more n his legs and who has going with teammate He has yet to win on d Cup circuit this year, seconds and thirds have n No. 2 in the standings, Thoeni.

rk, Thoeni and Gros are ahead of the big bunch lom races, a competition by 1/100th of a second. second tier behind this e grand slalom are Aus-



United Press International.

A competitor tries out the Olympic luge and bobsled run.

trian Hansi Hinterseer, whose father, Ernst, won the 1956 slalom, and Christian Neureuther, a West German. Neither the Soviet Union nor East Germany has any threats in Alpine skiing.

Tauber says that the U.S. hopes will be the Mahre twins. Tauber's hope is of finishing in the top 10 with his young team.

The Mahre twins are 18, and alike on the slalom courses. Steve has had a ninth in a World Cup grand slalom; Phil has a sixth and an eighth in giant slaloms.

Klammer, an Austrian, has been supplied with a pair of "super-skis," a specially paraffined pair which his company says is half a second faster than all the rest. An official of the Austrian ski company said last week, "We will not try out our equipment until two days before the race [tomorrow]. This way, no one can copy it." Klammer has won the last two World Cup downhills and is among the strong favorites in the games.

"Technically, he is superb," said a ski coach, who also noted that Bernhard Russi is superb in tough times. The Swiss is the defending Olympic champion in the downhill and, after a year of loafing, is serious again.

In the women's events, Nadig is not a favorite. But neither was she in 1972, when she upset Anne-Marie Proell to win the giant slalom and downhill gold medals. Proell's downhill heir is fellow Austrian Brigitte Totschnig. The Swiss team, which grows strong during Olympic time, has Bernadette Zurbriggen in the downhill and the United States has Cindy Nelson.

Nelson will ski in all three disciplines, and will have to outrun Lise-Marie Morerod in the slaloms. Morerod has won three giant slaloms and three slaloms this World Cup season, although she trails West German all-around threat Rosi Mittermaier in the standings.

NORDIC SKIING

While the U.S. Alpine team is filled with Olympic rookies, the U.S. Nordic squad has veterans. The experience, however, probably will not help. The Soviet Union and East Germany have strong women in the jumping and cross-country races and the Norwegians, who develop cross-country skills at home for practical purposes, have powerfully legged men.

Norway's Oddwar Brna, a 24-year-old farmer, is the choice in the games' most-tiring outing, the 50-kilometer cross-country excursion, and Magne Myrme is the world champ over 15 kilometers.

Swedish men also will strongly defend their Nordic prestige with Thomas Magnusson, world 30-kilometer champion, and Sven-Aake Lundbreck, Olympic 15-kilometer title-holder. East Germany won an Olympic medal in defending his combined Olympic title of jumping and long-distance skiing.

In 1972, Soviet women swept the Nordic events and triple Olympic winner Galina Kulakova of Finland is back again.

The United States has never won an of Olympic medal in Nordic events, but this year it has Czechoslovakian-born Jana Hlavaty, whose U.S. citizenship came through just in time for Innsbruck.

SKATING

Skating is where the United States is trong. It has a world record-holder in speed-skater Sheila Young, a world champion in Leah Poulos and a favorite in women's figure skating in Dorothy Hamill. Also, two other figure skaters from the United States are rated high, but they work for other countries.

Diane de Leews, a Californian, is on the Dutch team because her mother is from the Netherlands and she felt that the Dutch team was easier to join. This year she won the European title. John Curry is the men's European champion, but the Englishman does his training in Denver and lists his home city as New York.

Both Curry and Hamill, this year's U.S. national champion, are trained by coach Carlo Fassi, an Italian living in Denver. Fassi also worked with Peggy Fleming and he likes Hamill's chances. He says that de Leews and East German Christine Erath are the women to beat.

The pairs title awaits Russians Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev and the dance is for the Soviet team of Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorskov.

Until last weekend, Soviet women monopolized all the speed-skating marks. Young, who spends her free time off the ice in bicycle races, broke the 500-meter mark Saturday night. That took away a record from Tatiana Averina, who still has two more.

Dutchman Hans van Helden also established his reputation last weekend in men's competition with a record in the 5,000 meters. Also strong in the longer events is Norwegian Sten Stensen, who trains alone rather than with his team.

ICE HOCKEY

In ice hockey, one of the Soviet Union's potential competitors, Sweden, decided to keep its team at home. The Swedish Hockey Federation admits that its team is at least semiprofessional. It also feels that why bother when the Russians can even rout the National Hockey League.

The Soviet team is comprised of the best of the two squads which won five, lost two and tied one in their North American series. A U.S. official said. "With the right breaks, we can get a bronze medal." Czechoslovakia should finish second and the United States and Finland should be fighting for third place.

MISCELLANEOUS

On the new refrigerated course here, which has a 280-degree loop, the men are complaining that the course is too easy. It is so easy, they say, that the best may not win, and that the victor will be the sled with the fastest start.

The British team recently placed an advertisement asking if there were any track stars who wanted to try something different. Pushing Britain's No. 2 sled will be 400-meter-runner Colin Campbell. But the British and the Americans are not given much hope. Far ahead of them is West German Wolfgang Zimmerer, the leader of the two-man team which won in Sapporo. And the Swiss are dangerous.

The East Germans are strongest in sleigh-riding, and can sweep the luge events, as they almost did in 1972. Their biggest problem so far has been an accusation by an anonymous protester that their sleighs contain forbidden bits and pieces, which make them go faster. The East Germans have replied that anyone can inspect their material.

ABA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	34	12	.739	—
New York	30	17	.638	4 1/2
Kentucky	28	21	.571	7 1/2
San Antonio	26	20	.565	8
Indiana	26	23	.531	9 1/2
St. Louis	21	25	.429	14 1/2
Virginia	8	39	.170	26 1/2

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 105, San Antonio 104 (Barnes 23, Boone 16; Silas 27, Gervin 27).

New York 116, Indiana 106 (Taylor 22, Erving 29; Knight 25, Kellar 19). Kentucky 98, Denver 94 (Gilmore 33, Lucas 17; Issel 37, Simpson 17).

OC Has Faith in Montreal, But...

RUCK, Austria, Feb. 2 The International Olym- mittee and the Montreal s said it again today: mer games will open on

But for the first time, groups admitted that phes" are possible in and that there is a cy plan if something ng.

Killanin, IOC president, there are no problems of the 21 sites for the Olympics. The only ve the two major Olym- s—track and field and g. The building for the a roof on it, but there d. The main stadium for events will not have a as been decided—but it et have a field.

Goldbloom, a Quebec minister in charge of the new construction board, said that the present schedule calls for all to be finished way before the July 17 opening. But he said that, if the stadium falls behind schedule because of labor problems, which have plagued Montreal, the first contingency plan is to have the constructors forget about the bottom tier of seats. It would free more workers for the field, and to work on the dressing rooms and the toilets so that there would "be no hardships" for the athletes.

The second emergency plan for track is to set up temporary seats in Claude Robillard Park, a piece of land owned by the city.

Speaking at a conference on the opening day of the IOC congress, Goldbloom said that the contingency plan for swimming is simple: Use other pools in the Montreal area.

While Goldbloom spoke of the emergency measures which, he repeated many times, would be needed only if something cataclysmic happened, the presidents of the International Track Federation and International Swimming Federation sat at the conference table: American Harold Henning and Briton Fred Holder. They said they were confident in Montreal. They heard a report from the architect who put together Mexico's Olympic site in 1968, and he said that the pool in 1968 was just as far behind in construction as it is now.

Goldbloom said that he "was happy to hear that we're not the only ones to have problems." He again said that "we must have a positive outlook." Killanin again said confidence is necessary.

—KIRSCH.

Schedule of Winter Olympic Events

TOMORROW, FEB. 4

's Alpine downhill training runs.
ning ceremony.
re skating, ice dancing, compulsories.
le-seat luge, first run, men and women.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5

le-seat luge, second run, men and women.
's 30-kilometer cross-country skiing.
men's 1,500-meter speed skating.
's Alpine downhill.
hockey six games in Group B.
re skating, ice dancing, original patterns.
re skating, pairs, short program.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6

le-seat luge, third run, men and women.
thlon, individual 20-kilometer race.
men's 500-meter speed skating.
sled, two-man, first and second runs.
hockey, three games in Group A.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7

le-seat luge, fourth run, men and women.
men's five-kilometer cross-country.
men's 1,000-meter speed skating.
men's Alpine downhill training runs.
jumping, 70-meter hill.
sled, two-man, third and fourth runs.
hockey, three games in Group B.
re skating, pairs, free-style competition.

SUNDAY, FEB. 8

re skating, men's individual, compulsory figures.
's 15-kilometer cross-country skiing.
men's 3,000-meter speed skating.
men's Alpine downhill.
dic combined event, men, 70-meter ski jump.
hockey, three games in Group A.

MONDAY, FEB. 9

's Alpine giant slalom, first run.
dic combined event, men's 15-kilometer cross-country skiing.
Ice hockey, three games in Group B.
Figure skating, men's individual, short program.
Figure skating, ice dancing, free-style.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10

Figure skating, men's individual, compulsory figures.
Luge, double-seater, men's.
Women's 10-kilometer cross-country skiing.
Men's 500-meter speed skating.
Men's Alpine giant slalom, second run.
Ice hockey, three games in Group A.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11

Men's 40-kilometer cross-country relay.
Men's 500-meter speed skating.
Women's Alpine skiing, first and second runs.
Ice hockey, three games in Group B.
Figure skating, women's individual, short program.
Figure skating, men's individual, free-style.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12

Women's 20-kilometer cross-country relay.
Men's 1,000-meter speed skating.
Ice hockey, three games in Group A.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13

Biathlon, men's 20-kilometer relay.
Men's 1,500-meter speed skating.
Women's Alpine giant slalom.
Bobsled, four-man, first and second runs.
Ice hockey, three games in Group B.
Figure skating, women's individual, free-style.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14

Men's 50-kilometer cross-country skiing.
Men's 10,000-kilometer speed skating.
Men's Alpine slalom, first and second runs.
Bobsled, four-man, third and fourth runs.
Ice hockey, three games in Group A.

SUNDAY, FEB. 15

Ski jumping, 90-meter hill.
Figure skating exhibition.
Closing ceremony.



Cal Hubbard

Connor, Lindstrom, Hubbard

Baseball Lionizes 3 Oldtimers

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Roger Connor, a slugger from the dead ball era of the 1890s, and Fred Lindstrom, a hard-hitting third baseman for the New York Giants in the 1920s, were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame today along with umpire Cal Hubbard.

The three men were unanimous selections by the committee of nine members of the veterans panel, who are allowed to vote only on those baseball figures who have been retired for more than 20 years.

Connor, who played his entire 15-year major league career before the turn of the century, is considered one of baseball's first home-run kings. His 131 lifetime homers stood as the game's all-time standard during the dead ball era until the advent of Babe Ruth in the 1920s.

A 6-2, 210-pound left-handed-hitting first baseman, Connor played most of his career with the New York Giants and achieved a lifetime batting average of .325 with 2,535 hits. In 1884, he won the National League batting title with a .371 average, and later batted .383 in 1887 and .372 in 1890. Connor also won or shared three NL home-run titles.

In 1894, he was traded to the Cardinals and later briefly managed the St. Louis club in his final major league season, 1897. He died in 1931 at the age of 73.

Lindstrom, a third baseman during the 1920s and 1930s—mostly with the New York Giants—batted .311 over 13 major league seasons. In his best season, 1930, he batted .379 for the Giants with 22 homers and 106 RBI. Although not regarded as a power hitter, he drove in more than 90 runs in three other seasons, too.

Oddly, Lindstrom is most remembered for a controversial play which ended the 1924 World Series between the Giants and Washington Senators. In the 12th inning of the seventh game of that series, Muddy Ruel doubled and scored the run that gave the Senators a 4-3 victory and the championship when Washington centerfielder Earl McNeely's routine grounder hit a pebble in front of third base and bounced over Lindstrom's head.

Lindstrom, now 70, finished his major league career with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1936. He hit .333 in the 1924 Series and had a combined .289 average for two Series.

Hubbard, who played professional football with the New York Giants and Green Bay Packers, was supervisor of American League umpires from 1954 to 1968. He began his umpiring career in 1938 in the Piedmont League. He was considered the best arbiter in AL history.

The three baseball figures will be enshrined, along with pitchers Robin Roberts and Bob Lemon, who were elected into the hall by the Baseball Writers Association of America 13 days ago, at Cooperstown, N.Y., in August.

2d Straight Golf Event to Crenshaw

HONOLULU, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Ben Crenshaw shot a birdie-studded six-under-par 66 yesterday to win the $230,000 Hawaiian Open and become the new golf season's first back-to-back winner.

Hale Irwin and Bob Murphy, leading as the final day of play began, ran into bogey trouble.

Crenshaw snapped a 2 1/2-year slump by winning the Crosby National Pro-Am last Sunday at Pebble Beach, Calif. He never led in the Hawaiian Open this week until a string of five birdies in the first nine holes of the final round moved him a shot ahead of Irwin, the 1974 U.S. Open champ, who seemingly was in command all the way this week despite a heavy cold.

Crenshaw wound up with a tournament record 18-under-par 270 and an easy four-shot victory over Larry Nelson and Irwin. Nelson had a final-round 69 while Irwin, who started the day three shots ahead of Crenshaw, slipped to a one-over 73. They finished at 14-under 274.

The victory was worth $46,000 and boosted Crenshaw's 1976 earnings to $88,680, almost twice as much as runnerup Johnny Miller, who opened the year by winning the Tucson Open but did not play here. Nelson, who ranked 66th on the money list last year with $39,810, and Irwin, who won $205,380 to rank fourth, earned a check for $21,275.

Bogied 5 of 6

Murphy, who started the final round only a shot behind Irwin, bogied five out of six holes from the 11th through the 16th to finish with a 74 and in a tie at 276, six shots in back of Crenshaw.

Mike Morley matched Crenshaw's 66 to tie U.S. Open champ Lou Graham, former Masters champion Charles Coody and Al Geiberger, who was runnerup to Gary Groh in the 1975 Hawaiian Open, at 13-under 275. Murphy was in with Gene Littler, Mac McLendon, Lee Trevino, Ed Sneed and Wally Armstrong, at 276.

Arnold Palmer, still the biggest gallery favorite, although he has gone without a victory in three years, wound up at 279.

Crenshaw's birdies came on the first, second, sixth, eighth and ninth holes on the front side, which he turned in 31, and on the 10th and 16th coming back for a 35. His putt on the 16th, which he really didn't need, was a 35-footer.

Rankin Wins Classic

MIAMI, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Judy Rankin, battling driving rain and near gale-force winds, shot a one-under-par 71 yesterday to win the $40,000 Burdines Invitational Golf Classic, the first stop on the 1976 Women's Professional Golfers Association tour.

The 30-year-old veteran notched the 16th victory of her 13-year career despite two rain delays, totaling an hour and a half, and the threat of postponement because of darkness.

Rankin rallied from behind to defeat runnerup Pat Bradley by three shots. Rankin's 54-hole total was 213, three under par over the 6,300-yard, par-72 Kendale Lakes Country Club course.

South Africa Open

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 2 (AP).—Dale Hayes of South Africa fired a three-under-par 69 today to win the 18-hole playoff and the South African Open Golf Championship from countryman John Fourie.

Fourie carded a 72 in the playoff. The two players had tied with 287 after 72 holes.

Margaret Court Is Quitting Tennis

PERTH, Australia, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Margaret Court, who reigned for years as queen of the world women's tennis circuit, has quit.

The 33-year-old mother of two is expecting her third child late this year and says that she has no plans for taking up tennis again.

"I've retired for sure this time," Mrs. Court said today. "I cannot imagine or even contemplate going back into competitive tennis with three children.

"Although it means the end of my tennis career, I am tremendously thrilled about having another child."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	34	12	.723	—
Buffalo	30	20	.600	5 1/2
Philadelphia	29	20	.592	6
New York	24	27	.471	12
Central Division				
Washington	28	21	.571	—
Cleveland	27	22	.551	1
Houston	23	23	.500	3 1/2
Atlanta	24	25	.490	4
New Orleans	22	24	.478	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Milwaukee	20	29	.408	—
Detroit	18	33	.291	3 1/2
Kansas City	16	31	.387	2
Chicago	14	34	.292	5 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	35	13	.729	—
Los Angeles	26	25	.500	11
Seattle	23	26	.469	12 1/2
Portland	22	27	.449	13 1/2
Phoenix	19	27	.413	15

Sunday's Games

New Orleans 98, Cleveland 95 (Marsovich 36, Coleman 14; Smith 18, Chones 16).

Boston 114, Detroit 109 (Scott 29, Cowens 27; Rowe 21, Lanier 20).

Washington 101, Golden State 99 (Chenier 28, Bing 16; Barry 22, Smith 22).

Atlanta 84, Chicago 80 (Drew 34, Hudson 18; Johnson 20, Love 14).

Portland 107, Milwaukee 97 (Wicks 36, Petrie 28; Dandridge 22, Winters 20).

Tough Army Basketball Team Loses

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—An aggressive Army basketball team just wouldn't give up against St. John's yesterday. So the highly favored Redmen had to go into overtime before finally beating Army, 87-75.

Obviously happy to get through the grueling affair with St. John's 16th victory in 18 games, the Redmen's coach, Lou Carnesecca, said, "Here we go back to Tates Locke and Bobby Knight." He was referring to the tenacious Army teams coached by Locke, 1963-1965, and by Knight, 1965-1971.

The St. John's coach, who remembers the hard-fought battles between those Army teams and St. John's, said, "I don't think this team is backing down to anyone. Here's a warning to anyone who's going to play 'em: Be ready."

Army suffered its ninth defeat this season against eight victories, but looked stronger than it has since Knight left for Indiana University.

Army's style of play comes naturally enough to their coach, Mike Krzyzewski. He was a rugged guard for Knight at West Point in the late 1960s.

St. John's was excellent in taking control in the extra period and in not losing its poise under the pressure defense and good outside shooting of the Cadets.

John Farmer led St. John's scoring with 24 points.

Indiana and Princeton are the only two teams that have beaten St. John's this season.

Tennessee Victory

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The leadership in Southeastern Conference basketball belongs to Tennessee and the bragging rights are held by Bernard King.

Those distinctions were not easily achieved Saturday night, since Tennessee had to beat powerful Alabama, 80-74, and King, the Vols' sophomore standout, had to outplay Leon Douglas, who is the Alabama center and one of the first players scheduled to be selected by the pros in the college draft.

The victory, the first for Tennessee over Alabama since 1973, gave the Vols a 7-1 won-lost record in the conference, a 14-2 overall mark, and a one-game lead over the Crimson Tide. The loss was Alabama's second in eight conference games and its third in 16 for the season.

The 6-foot-7-inch King is the only player in the nation listed among the first 10 in both scoring (26.8-point average) and rebounding (13.4). He grabbed 18 rebounds against Alabama and scored 37 points, 23 in the second half.

The 6-10 Douglas, who sat out part of the second half because of fouls, scored 19 points and pulled in 13 rebounds.

"I've been around basketball for many, many years," said Ray Mears, the Tennessee coach, "but Bernard shows me something different every day; if not in a game, then in practice. Some of the things he does, I've never seen anybody do."

Angry Over Loss

While Mears enjoyed the victory, Dale Brown, the Louisiana State coach, was angry about his team's 103-80 loss to Vanderbilt. After the game, he ordered LSU back to the floor for a 25-minute practice.

"The jersey means something to me," Brown said. "This is the first time in my four years at LSU that I felt we haven't hustled and the first time in my life I've ordered practice after a game. The last 10 minutes of the first half was a disgrace, and it doesn't belong in the game of basketball."

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST						
New England	33	33	5	51	163	171
Cleveland	30	35	4	44	168	180
Cincinnati	31	38	1	43	187	225
Indianapolis	19	29	2	40	138	157
WEST						
Houston	31	13	0	62	201	169
Minnesota	25	19	3	53	167	167
San Diego	24	23	4	52	200	178
Phoenix	23	30	5	51	181	169
CANADIAN						
Winnipeg	36	18	0	72	232	149
Quebec	31	16	3	65	226	193
Calgary	25	21	2	52	183	156
Edmonton	19	31	3	41	184	226
Toronto	15	30	5	35	206	248
X-Ottawa	14	36	1	29	134	172

X-Team disbanded.

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 5, Cincinnati 2 (Paiemande 2, R. Morris, Sheehy, Ullman; Campbell, Locas).

Cleveland 6, Minnesota 5 (Harrison 2, Green, Shmyr, Walker, McDonough; Antonovich 3, Hampson, Bosnick, Walton).

Winnipeg 2, Indianapolis 1 (Ketola, Sullivan; Thomas).

New England 7, Toronto 5 (Climie 3, Pleau, Ley, Rogers, Earl; Napier 2, Kirk 2, Parda).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 3, Minnesota 2 (Stemkowski, Gilbert, Sacharuk; Gather, Hicks).

Vancouver 2, Chicago 2 (Ververgaert, Robitaille, Monahan; Bordeleau, White).

Boston 5, Atlanta 3 (Gibson, Hodge, Bucyk, Zanussi, Forbes; Romanchych 2, Mulhern).

Pittsburgh 7, Toronto 1 (Nolet 2, Larouche 2, Schock, Campbell, MacDonald; Ashby).

Buffalo 9, California 5 (Gare 3, Robert 2, Perreault 2, Korab, Richard; Murdoch, Marak, Prig, Moxey, Merrick).

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Belgium	B.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00	Nepal (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Netherlands	F.L. 142.00	79.00
Bulgaria (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	New Zealand (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
Canada (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr. 289.00	161.00
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Cyprus (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Philippines (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Persian Gulf (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 319.00	176.00	Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Polynesia (Fr.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.00	105.00	Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
France	F.F. 206.00	112.00	Rumania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Germany	D.M. 139.00	75.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Great Britain	£St. 16.50	9.00	Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Greece (air)	Dr. 1,656.00	862.00	S. America (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Spain (air)	Ptas. 3,300.00	1,818.00
Hungary (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Sri Lanka (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
India (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 222.00	127.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Switzerland	S.Fr. 158.00	82.00
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Iraq (air)	$ 85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Iceland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Turkey (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Ireland	£St. 16.50	9.00	U.A.R. (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Israel (air)	$ 85.50	47.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Italy	Lire 37,500.00	21,000.00	U.S.A. (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Japan (air)	$ 124.50	75.00	Vietnam (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
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Art Buchwald

Maybe Everyone Is CIA

WASHINGTON—In the early 1950s, thanks to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the words "Commie," "pinko" and "Red" were bandied about so freely that no one could be sure where anybody stood. It was a period of blacklisting, blackballing and name-calling, the likes of which the country hadn't seen for a long time.



Buchwald

We are now going into a new phase of paranoia and it has to do with the CIA hearings. Where once everyone was suspected of being either a member of the Communist party or a "fellow traveler," now everyone is accusing everyone else of working for the CIA.

The recent unsubstantiated and reckless charge that both Walter Cronkite and John Chancellor were reporting to the CIA is an example of how this country can go ape when it wants to.

My interest in the matter is very personal. As a friend of both Cronkite and Chancellor I am afraid that I also will be accused of working for the Central Intelligence Agency through guilt by association.

I wish to say for the record that although I have been to Chancellor's house for dinner and have spent time on Martha's Vineyard with Cronkite, playing tennis with him, I have never passed on any secrets from the Russians to either of them.

It isn't because they didn't try to get anything out of me. It was just that I was too smart to get caught in their web.

For example, I recall some time back seeing Chancellor at a party and he said to me, "What do you think of Ford going to Vladivostok?"

"Why do you ask?" I said suspiciously.

"I'm going with him."

"Why would you go with *him*?" I asked.

* * *

"Well, as anchorman of the NBC news show I think I should."

"What a beautiful cover," I thought to myself. Here was Chancellor going to Vladivostok ostensibly to cover President Ford's trip for NBC, when he probably was going to photograph the largest Soviet naval base in the Far East.

"I can't talk about Vladivostok," I said, not falling into his trap.

Later I heard Chancellor had told several people he thought I worked for the CIA because I wouldn't discuss Vladivostok with him.

I went to Tahiti a few years back with Cronkite and we visited Bora Bora, one of the most beautiful islands in the world.

One night I said to my wife, "Have you noticed how many pictures Walter's taking of the island?"

"What's wrong with that? Everyone's taking pictures. We'll probably never get to this place again."

"I know, but Walter's been taking them underwater."

"That's because he has an underwater camera."

"I wonder who gave it to him," I said.

When we got back to the United States I asked Walter if I could see his pictures and he said, "Something happened to my camera and most of them didn't come out."

The pieces started to fall into place, but I never said anything to anybody about it.

But I thought to myself, "Only the CIA would give someone a faulty underwater camera."

* * *

It isn't just Chancellor or Cronkite. I've had suspicions about many other people whose behavior has been very strange. For example, who put up the money for Howard Cosell's live TV show from New York? Why did Barbara Walters go to China with Mrs. Ford? Who told Sally Quinn to quit the CBS morning show? Why does Joe Namath always call a girl from a different telephone booth? Doesn't it seem more than a coincidence that Bob Hope didn't go to Vietnam this past Christmas?

These are tough times for all of us. Just the other day my wife bought a tiny Kodak Instamatic camera, the day after she sat next to Bill Colby at a dinner party. She said she wanted it to take pictures of the children. Maybe so, but I've decided it wouldn't hurt to tap her telephone line. When you live in a world where anything is possible, a husband can't be too careful.

Greeks to Turn Trojan Palace Into a Museum

ATHENS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The mansion of 19th-century German antiquary Heinrich Schliemann, who discovered the site of Homer's Troy, will be turned into a museum, the Greek archaeological service said.

The neo-classic building, known as the Trojan Palace and situated on one of Athens's busiest avenues, at present houses the Supreme Court.

Mr. Schliemann, a merchant without academic qualifications but with an interest in the ancient Greek civilization, took Homer's "Iliad" as his primary text in deducing that the location of Troy must be in the area of what is now Hissarlik in northeastern Turkey.

'I'm proud of being a woman; if people didn't look at me as a sexual object, I'd be insulted. Men looking at you is the greatest compliment you can have.'

Women of Washington Stalk a Photographer

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON (WP).—The telephone rang in the Georgetown hotel room of David Chan. "Yes, this is David Chan... What do you do? A telephone operator? Very interesting. I haven't had one of those yet... What are your measurements? 36C. Yes, yes. Can you come to my room? Bring your sister if you like."

For several days recently, Mr. Chan was ensconced in his room, waiting for beautiful women to file in and pose on his bed. And they did, one after another, because Mr. Chan is a staff photographer for Playboy magazine and he was in town looking for prospects for a photographic layout on "the women of Washington."

In walked Agnes Soos, 29, looking a bit apprehensive. Mr. Chan looked her up and down, quickly sat her on his bed, fully clothed, and got behind his camera. "Give me the smile now... lean forward..."

He snapped a Polaroid and gave her an interview card. *Height: 5-2. Weight: 108. Measurements: 36C-25-33.* Occupation: administrative assistant for the National Commission on Water Quality.

"Have many of the women been like this?" she asked, making an exaggerated line in front of her bust. No, she was assured.

Word Spread

At least 100 women streamed into his room by Mr. Chan's count. As word of his arrival spread, he found himself booked up, at 15-minute intervals. The telephone rang every few minutes during a recent visit.

"I want to give them all a chance, it's only fair," he said. "Besides, you never know when the next one might be the best."

By and large, the women he saw are amateurs at posing. They are U.S. government employees, secretaries, keypunch operators, students, the wife of a TV anchorman, the daughter of a newspaper editor, a bartender, models down on their luck.

They come mostly for their egos, a few for the money ($250 if they are selected for a return session), a few who are models hoping for impressive portfolio material.

"I want to be a successful model, as well known as Lauren Hutton, said 19-year-old Sandra Gwinnup. "I know I could start a career if I got a good photographer."

"It's a lark, something fun to do," said Sue Tihila, 30, a clerk. "I was on a guy's boat in Florida, you know, wearing a bikini, and the guy said, 'Wow, you're real *centerfold material.' I guess I haven't forgotten that.*"

Wanda Hudkins, a 24-year-old bartender, looked a bit nervous.

"If I lose 10 pounds, do you think I can make it?" she asked. Mr. Chan smiled and said she photographed quite well, and *turned to another applicant while Miss* Hudkins rose to leave.

"I can't remember my waist size," said the other applicant, a blonde secretary from the Department of Justice who wore a blue jumpsuit not quite concealing a see-through blouse.

Mr. Chan pinched each side of her waist. "It's 24 1/2," he said, perhaps facetiously, perhaps not.

"Wow, he's great, isn't he?" said Miss Hudkins.

A Life of Doubt

"I really think a lot of girls would like to try this, but they're afraid to," Miss Hudkins said. "If I didn't come in, I would have spent the rest of my life wondering if I could have made it."

After each girl left, Mr. Chan made a notation on their interview cards: "Good," "fair," "great face," or more often, "no."

To a woman, the applicants rejected the viewpoint that Playboy-type publications are degrading to women.

"I'm proud of being a woman; if people didn't look at me as a sexual object, I'd be insulted," said Sidney Sanger, a dental assistant. "Men looking at you is the *greatest compliment you can have.*"

"If the feminists would shut up and take care of themselves, they would be better off," said Gina Kapucinski, a brunette yoga teacher. "I'm liberated: I do what I want."

(Of Miss Kapucinski, Mr. Chan said *after she had left*: "She's a very good subject, but you have to be careful photographing her, the nostrils are pushed in a little.")

This assignment is routine for Mr. Chan, a Playboy veteran, a man who has photographed the women of New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, etc.

But he has seen something unique about the women of Washington, he says. Ninety-nine per cent of those who have come to see him are working. "They all have a career, a goal. In other cities, the women might be actresses or models, or maybe they do nothing."

Unfamiliar Faces

What Mr. Chan is looking for in his 15-minute interview sessions are intriguing faces. So it's just Polaroids this time, while he scrutinizes faces to eliminate those with warring elements.

He is looking especially for women with "twinkly" eyes, almost a must if she is to be selected.

"Sometimes you ask women to smile, but their eyes are dead, you know?" Mr. Chan said. "So I talk to them about something they like, money, sex, whatever it is, to get the twinkly eyes."

He also likes long hair ("it's wild and free") rather than short hair ("usually too prim").

Mr. Chan is patient, scheduling interviews from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. "Every girl intrigues me. I love women. Each one is a challenge to photograph, a challenge to make them as beautiful as they can be."

He is a bachelor, and will not admit an age other than "pushing 40."

Some of his applicants flatter him, offering to show him around Washington or answer the telephone for him. "You name it, I've heard it," he says.

Great Wall of China

"I try to stay one step ahead of them. When they start to proposition me, I bring down the Great Wall of China on them."

He has a girl friend in California, Mr. Chan said, "and she trusts me 100 per cent. A lot of people might not believe it, but there is no hanky-panky" in the photograph sessions.

"When I'm with my girl friend, I turn on the warm water, and when I'm with the girls, I turn on the cold water, physically, sexually. That's a good description."

When finished shooting in Washington, Mr. Chan said, he will return to Chicago and go over the prospects, narrowing the field for the final 35 to 40 women in the projected layout. He will return in a month or two for pictures without clothes.

Then Playboy editors will sit down and look at what is presented to them and will decide whether there will be a "women of Washington" layout at all.

"A lot of times we plan these things but they just don't work out," said Mike Murphy, a Playboy spokesman. "We have a high mortality rate in this business."

PEOPLE: *Message in the Bottle—From Ohio to Scotland*

Five years ago Patrick Sandfoss of Cincinnati put a note in a bottle and threw it into the Ohio River. Last week he got an answer—from Scotland. James Bain of Porte Charlotte wrote that he and his wife were walking on the shore of the west coast of the Isle of Islay on Jan. 17, 1976, when they found the bottle with the note in it. Said Bain: "For a bottle to travel such a vast distance and stay afloat such a long time in the sea must be rare, if indeed not *some kind of record.*" Said Sandfoss's wife: "What a way to get a pen pal."

* * *

At 13, Douglas Poth of Seattle could be the youngest licensed private detective in the world. The Seattle Department of Licensing and Consumer Affairs processed his application without turning a hair. His father, Jerrold Poth, who owns a private detective agency, said that he wanted his son to get the permit to prove that the "city of Seattle will license anyone."

* * *

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Monday became the first French President to celebrate his 50th birthday in office.

* * *

The first live quintuplets known to have been born in Japan were doing well Monday, two days after they were delivered. Their mother, Noriko Yamashita, 27, wife of Yorimitsu Yamashita, 32, a political reporter with Japan Broadcasting Corporation, had taken a fertility drug.

* * *

Salim Ali, a leading Indian ornithologist and conservationist, has won the 1975 J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize of the World Wildlife Fund. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, in announcing the winner, said that the $50,000 award would be made at a *dinner in Washington* Feb. 19.

* * *

Henry Ford 2d has been released from an Ann Arbor, Mich., hospital after 10 days of treatment for a heart condition. The 58-year-old chairman of Ford Motor Company went into the hospital Jan. 19 for a checkup in preparation for a business trip to China. Doctors discovered he had a heart ailment and Ford canceled his trip. He is now expected to return to work around March 1.

* * *

The U.S. government has denied Jan Kurtz's request to keep Hoot, the crippled owl that she nursed back to health (IHT, Jan. 31-Feb. 1). Howard Larson, regional director for the Fish and Wildlife Service, announced in Boston that the bird would be given to the Pittsburgh School for Blind Children owl, he said, would be t teach the children about Larson said the decision the owl was made in W ton. Janet Simon, dire the Pittsburgh school, sa of her staff knows how for an owl. "But if thi alternative to killing it, I we can help."

* * *

The plot outlined to th by the former child star about right for a h episode, with Lassie everything right at t Thomas Rettig, 33, who the dog's young master, in the 1950s television se Gary Nowak of Buffal told a Los Angeles cou had been writing a boo cocaine smuggling wh smugglers framed them. jury found the pair g bringing liquid cocaine fr to the United States in bottles. They will be s Feb. 23.

* * *

Kitty Dukakis, wife sachusetts Gov. Michael says she felt safer wa Israel than she does streets in the United "In Tel Aviv and Jeru traveled the streets a night many times and America, I was safe." Friday in Boston after r from a 17-day trip Israel. "We practically into Lebanon during the of hostilities and we w because of the heavy force maintained by the ment," she said.

—SAMUEL JUS

Smoking Parents

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)— who smoke 10 cigarette each virtually double the of their children having tory problems compared smoking parents, accordi study by a French ped This conclusion was after a survey of 4,000 age children in the Pari The study said that smell of smoke in a r irritate new-born childre ing respiratory troub vomiting.

$57,500 for Penny

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 U.S. one-penny blue stam in 1851 was auctioned h for $57,500 by a Ma stamp dealer who said ure was a record for U.S. stamp. It was boug New Orleans dealer. A sp for the Robert A. Siegel Galleries Inc. said that th showing Benjamin Fra one of two known mint of the issue.

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